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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

OF THE UNITED STATES



IN THIS ISSUE

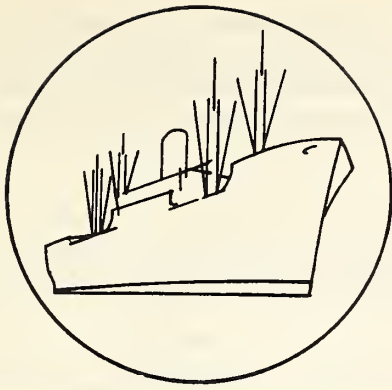
- Effects of Common Market Grain Policies
- Exports by Country, Calendar Years 1950-1961
- Export and Import Fact Sheets, 1961-62
- Trade Statistics, July-October 1962

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

A special article on the long-term effects of Common Market grain policies discusses the EEC agricultural policy and gives projected EEC grain (wheat and feed grain) production, consumption, and trade for the year 1970, when the agricultural policies of the Common Market are to be fully unified. Assuming the most unfavorable EEC decisions (from the third-country view-point) -- prices at the German level and no exports from the Community -- EEC imports of grain could be reduced by as much as 8 million metric tons below current levels, and 7.5 million tons of this amount would be chargeable directly to EEC policies. Only if prices were set at the French level and EEC exports were maintained at their present level, would the EEC policy have a neutral effect on trade.

American agriculture stands to gain much more from an increase in total feed grain imports by the EEC than from an increase in total wheat imports. The EEC market for wheat will be restricted largely to quality hard wheats for blending purposes. Quality requirements will become more stringent. In the past, Canada has demonstrated a competitive advantage over the United States in this regard. Hence, the U.S. share of wheat imports into the EEC has declined from 32 percent in 1954-56 to 22 percent in 1959-61. If this trend continues through the 1960's, U.S. wheat exports to the EEC could be as low as 10 percent of the total EEC imports of 1.5 million to 2 million tons.

The U.S. share of EEC feed grain imports averaged 41 percent in 1959-61. Liberalization of dollar imports and effective elimination of bilateral agreements could enable the United States to expand its share to 50 percent by 1970.

If the United States and other nonmember countries are permitted to share in the EEC consumption growth for poultry, U.S. exports in 1970 could be double the 1961 level of 64,500 tons. But, as the United States is an important supplier of both grain and soybeans, any gain in poultry sales could be at least partially offset by a loss in sales of feedstuffs.

The potential for U.S. soybeans and soybean meal sales to the Community is one of the most encouraging aspects of the EEC developments. Indications are that the value of U.S. exports of oilseeds and oilseed products to the Community could double during the next decade, despite the probable decline in oil sales. The demand for soybean meal will expand greatly, due to increased production of livestock products and the concurrent improvement in feeding practices

involving increased utilization of high-protein concentrates. A potential butter surplus within the Community, olive oil production in Italy, and traditional vegetable oil supplies in the associated overseas countries are likely to limit the potential for oil imports from nonmember countries. (See page 5.)

* * * * *

The area distribution of U.S. agricultural exports since 1950 is analyzed in an article beginning on page 23. Developments in agricultural exports are traced against the background of improved economic conditions, particularly in Western Europe and Japan, during the 1950's. By calendar year 1961, exports of \$5,030 million were 55 percent above the \$3,246 million average of 1950-54. Dollar sales reached a record peak of \$3,466 million in 1961 compared with \$2,300 million in the 1950-54 period.

Although the share of U.S. agricultural exports going to Europe has been declining in recent years, it remains the top outlet. Asia has become a more significant market both in total dollars and in its share of U.S. exports. There has been little overall change in agricultural exports to Latin America. Brazil is now the most important outlet in Latin America. Exports to Africa have quadrupled, increasing to \$281 million in 1961 from an average of \$70 million in 1950-54.

Over 125 countries take U.S. agricultural commodities, but 20 account for over three-fourths of the total. Exports to these 20 markets ranged from a high of \$554 million for Japan to a low of \$64 million for Poland in 1961. Japan displaced the United Kingdom as the largest foreign outlet. The United Kingdom dropped to third place as Canada advanced to second, but most of the gain for Canada reflected intransit shipments of U.S. wheat, corn, and soybeans destined mainly for Western Europe. The United Kingdom's austerity program reduced U.S. exports in 1961 to \$431 million from \$510 million in the previous year. Agricultural exports to Spain have advanced sharply in recent years.

* * * * *

In response to continuing demand for information on the role of agricultural exports and imports in the American economy, ERS is again issuing its Export Fact Sheet and Import Fact Sheet. These fact sheets, which begin on page 48, provide highly condensed 1961-62 information on various aspects of agricultural exports and imports, including data on major commodities.

* * * * *

Agricultural exports of \$1,992 million in July-November 1962 were 5 percent below the \$2,099 million a year earlier. Exports this past November were estimated \$45 million below a year ago. The decline in the first 5 months of the current fiscal year reflected smaller exports of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and animal products. Somewhat offsetting these declines were the substantial gains in feed grains, soybeans, rice, and vegetable oils. Exports of fruits and vegetables were up moderately.

Less cotton has moved, mainly because foreign importers have been buying only for current needs owing to price and supply uncertainties. Wheat exports have been reduced by the increase in world wheat production in the past year. Most of the 43 percent rise in feed grain exports reflected larger shipments to the European Economic Community. The rapidly expanding livestock and mixed feeds industry in the EEC has been a main factor. A strong demand for meal and the low level of oil stocks in Western Europe continued to encourage U.S. exports of soybeans. Increased exports under Government-financed programs accounted for most of the gain in exports of soybean and cottonseed oils.

The 32 percent drop in tobacco exports reflected partly the poor quality of the 1962 crop, increased foreign competition, and antitobacco programs in the United Kingdom, the largest market. (See page 57.)

* * * * *

Agricultural imports for consumption in July-October totaled \$1,277 million in 1962 compared with \$1,267 million in 1961. Supplementary (partly competitive) imports increased 2 percent while complementary (noncompetitive) products declined 1 percent. Nearly all of the gain in supplementary imports was accounted for by beef and veal, reflecting a substantial rise in U.S. demand and larger Australian output of boneless beef. The decrease in complementary imports reflected mainly smaller U.S. takings of cocoa beans and carpet wool. World cocoa output is down, and U.S. stocks are relatively large. Increased use of synthetic fibers has cut into carpet wool imports. (See page 60.)

* * * * *

Agricultural exports under Government-financed export programs (P.L. 480 and P.L. 87-195) amounted to \$331 million during July-September 1962, 29 percent of total agricultural exports of \$1,158 million. The \$45 million rise in agricultural shipments in that quarter from the corresponding quarter a year earlier reflected a \$70 million increase in dollar exports and a \$25 million decline in program shipments. There were increases in Title I foreign currency sales and Title III donations. Shipments were made under Title IV, which began to operate in the October-December quarter of 1961. Offsetting these gains in program shipments were reductions in Title II donations, Title III barter, and Agency for International Development (AID) exports. Wheat and flour accounted for over half of the value of program shipments in that quarter. Other leading commodities among program exports were cotton, feed grains (especially corn), vegetable oils, dairy products, and tobacco. (See page 62.)

* * * * *

Information is given, beginning on page 65, regarding 2 new plans announced in October 1961 to augment exporter assistance provided by the Export-Import Bank. The first is a system of export credit insurance to exporters, and the second consists of export transaction guarantees issued directly by the Export-Import Bank to commercial banks and other financial institutions. It is anticipated that a part of the financing of exports of agricultural commodities, especially cotton, formerly undertaken by the Export-Import Bank will be provided by U.S. commercial banks under the new system of export guarantees. The \$60 million

credit to Japan for the export of cotton will be financed by commercial banks with Export-Import Bank guarantees. In January 1962, a \$125 million credit for various commodities was authorized to Japan under the guarantee system.

Beginning with credit sales statistics for July-September 1962, this series of reports for credit sales of agricultural commodities will include disbursements for credits financed by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank guarantee, as well as those directly financed by the Export-Import Bank. (See Table 15.)

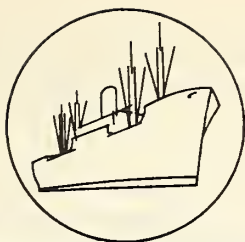
ERS PUBLISHES NEW MAGAZINE

The FARM INDEX, a new monthly magazine of the Economic Research Service, began publication in October.

The FARM INDEX reports in nontechnical language the results of the ERS broad research program. This material is grouped according to the special interests of farming, marketing, the foreign market, and the consumer.

Regular features are a 2-page digest of the Agricultural Outlook, a table presenting the latest figures for 50 leading indicators of economic developments in agriculture, marketing, and the general economy, and brief review of current ERS research publications.

You can obtain single copies of the FARM INDEX by writing: Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Subscriptions are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. for \$2.00 a year, \$2.75 foreign.



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SPECIAL in this issue

LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF COMMON MARKET GRAIN POLICIES

by

Elmer W. Learn 1/

Initial steps have been taken in the movement toward a Common Agricultural Policy for the European Common Market, officially called the European Economic Community or EEC. Although the complete details of the policy have not yet been determined, enough is known to raise serious questions regarding effects on imports of agricultural products from the United States and other nonmember countries.

This article presents a preliminary analysis of the possible long-term impact on American agriculture of the EEC policies in the grain-livestock sector. For a discussion of EEC developments and short-term effects on U.S. agricultural trade with present and potential EEC members, see the October 1962 issue of this publication.

All member countries of the EEC were employing policies of price and income support for agriculture prior to the establishment of the Common Market. These policies necessarily required varying degrees of import protection. It is feared, however, that the gradual implementation of the Common Policy as a replacement for national policies may increase the overall level of protection. Of greatest concern in this regard is the probable further encouragement of grain production on inefficient and high-cost farms. This development is particularly disturbing because of (1) the existence of large surplus stocks of grain and the potential for even larger surpluses in major exporting countries; and (2) the economic advantage from the EEC standpoint of promoting livestock production relative to grains.

There is recognition within the EEC countries of the need to expand livestock production. Furthermore, there is rather general recognition of the need for widespread structural improvement within agriculture, e.g., enlargement of farms and elimination of fragmented units to achieve greater labor efficiency. Action

1/ Dr. Learn, Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota, prepared this article while on temporary assignment with the Economic Research Service. P. E. O'Donnell and Richard N. Brown, ERS, provided helpful assistance.

programs designed to encourage these and related changes are envisioned by the EEC planners. Currently, however, marketing policies, i.e., policies of price support and import protection designed to maintain or increase income relative to nonfarm income, are receiving top priority.

The analysis that follows suggests that projected total grain imports by the present membership of the EEC in 1970, the time when the common policies are to be fully in force, vary between 3.4 million and 10.9 million tons ^{2/} -- depending largely on the grain price level decision (Table 1). This fact is of importance not only to the United States but to all major grain-producing countries, including Canada, Australia, and Argentina.

Table 1.--European Economic Community grain production, consumption and trade, "1958" and projections for 1970 ^{1/} ^{2/}

Item	"1958"	Projections for 1970 with			
		I	II	III	IV
		Continuation of national policies ^{3/}	EEC policy and German price level	EEC policy and average German-French price level	EEC policy and French price level
--Million metric tons--					
Production.....	50.5	64.9	69.4	67.9	65.8
Consumption.....	59.8	73.7	72.8	73.7	74.6
Balance.....	-9.3	-8.8	-3.4	-5.8	-8.8
Total EEC imports ^{4/}	11.4	10.9	3.4	5.8	8.8

^{1/} "1958" refers to average 1957-59. EEC countries are Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

^{2/} Excludes rice.

^{3/} FAO projections (See Table 3.)

^{4/} Gross import projections assume gross exports at the same level as "1958" (2.1 million tons) under situation I and at zero under all other situations.

The implications are important also to EEC consumers. At higher grain prices, they will pay annually the equivalent of at least \$1 billion to \$2 billion more for livestock products than they would in an economy based on world grain price levels. Furthermore, less livestock products will be consumed as high price policies for grains will tend to dampen the expansion in total consumption of livestock products. This will be stimulated by rapidly rising consumer incomes. Livestock producers, both within and outside the EEC, will be deprived of potential outlets.

^{2/} This and similar references throughout the article are in metric tons.

THE EEC POLICY IN BRIEF

Generally speaking, the EEC has rejected the idea of financing the desired level of farm income support through tax payments, e.g., with a deficiency payments system as in the United Kingdom. Instead, the necessary transfer of income will be achieved through the price system with the use of price supports as in the United States. However, prices can be supported permanently above long-run equilibrium levels only if marketings somehow are restricted. Under the EEC policies, virtually all the impact of marketing restrictions will be borne by nonmember countries. There has been little or no consideration of domestic supply management through acreage restrictions or other devices.

Grains

The foundation of the EEC farm income support policy is the grain program. Grain production accounts for 45 percent of the cropland and is the major input in the production of livestock products, especially pork, poultry, and eggs. Therefore, policies for most other commodities must be tied directly or indirectly to that for grains. If grain policy can be characterized as the foundation of EEC income support policy, then grain price is the keystone element. The ultimate level of farm income support and the level of consumer food prices as well as the volume of imports, especially of grain and livestock products, depend upon this factor. In the final analysis, determination of the all-important grain price level is a political decision.

The basic feature of the EEC grain program is the variable import levy. Stripped of all its complicated operational features, the variable levy is nothing more than a device to ensure that imports will not enter the market at prices below those set as a policy goal within the Community (target price). The levy may vary daily, depending upon the level of c.i.f. prices for exports from third countries. The lowest c.i.f. offer price adjusted for quality, according to administratively established quality differentials, is used to calculate the variable import levy. However, the amount of the levy on a given day is the same for all grain of a given type (e.g., wheat) regardless of quality or origin. Thus, there is no direct attempt to discriminate among grains from different third-country sources. 3/

If the restriction of marketings through the variable levy is inadequate to maintain domestic prices at or above a specified level (intervention price to be established 5 to 10 percent below the target price), the governments or their agencies stand ready to buy domestic grain at the intervention price. Grain so purchased can be disposed of (1) on the domestic market as long as the sales do not prevent market prices from increasing to target price levels; (2) through subsidized export; or (3) in the case of wheat, through subsidized denaturization and sale for feed purposes. Thus, in the absence of imports, the EEC program would operate much like that in the United States -- except that there would be no provision for domestic supply management.

3/ This discussion excludes many complicating features of the program. Furthermore, it relates to policy at the end of the transition period, i.e., when the single market is a reality. Detailed explanation of the EEC grain policy and an example of the computation of the variable levy under current conditions may be found in Foreign Agriculture Circulars FG 11-62 and FG 16-62.

The eventual common level of target prices has not been specified. It seems reasonably certain, however, that the ultimate price to producers will be between recent French and German support levels for wheat, \$2.17 and \$2.92 per bushel, respectively, in 1961-62.

Regardless of the absolute level, however, an attempt will be made to set the relationship between wheat and feed grains so that these commodities substitute freely in both production and consumption. This would require that barley prices, for example, be 85 to 90 percent of wheat prices on a comparable weight basis.

This policy is in sharp contrast to that of the United States and that currently in force in many of the member countries. In the United States, for example, the support price for corn is only 62.5 percent of that for wheat. Extensive substitution between wheat and feed grains in livestock feeding is prevented by the large price spread and an abundant supply of feed grains. On the production side, substitution of wheat acreage for feed grain acreage has been prevented by the acreage allotment program.

Although feed grain prices are more important economically in the EEC, the wheat price is politically much more sensitive. Hence, it is the wheat price on which the debate regarding level of support centers. Therefore, even if the French wheat price -- the lowest in the Community -- should prevail as the standard for the common price, barley prices in France would be increased up to 7 percent to attain the desired feed grain-wheat relationship (Table 2). French producer wheat prices were only 23 cents per bushel (13.4 percent) greater than in the United States in 1958-60. However, an increase in barley prices to 90 percent of wheat (on a comparable weight basis) would have required French barley prices 56 cents per bushel (63.6 percent) higher than in the United States.

Table 2.--European Economic Community and United States producer prices for wheat and barley, average 1958-60

Country	Wheat <u>1/</u>		Barley <u>1/</u>		: Barley as percent of
	\$/100 kg.	\$/bu.	\$/100 kg.	\$/bu.	wheat (comparable weight basis) <u>2/</u>
					Percent
Belgium-Luxembourg..	9.33	2.54	7.45	1.62	79.8
France.....	7.34	1.99	6.12	1.33	83.4
Italy.....	11.13	3.03	7.78	1.69	69.9
Netherlands.....	7.89	2.15	7.25	1.58	91.8
West Germany.....	9.96	2.71	9.42	2.05	94.6
EEC total (simple average).....	9.13	2.49	7.60	1.65	83.2
United States.....	6.47	1.76	4.04	0.88	62.4

1/ \$/100 kg. converted to \$/bu. by dividing by 3.674 for wheat and by 4.593 for barley. 2/ Percentages computed from \$/100 kg.

Sources: EEC data (marketing year averages) computed from information prepared by the West European Analysis Branch, Regional Analysis Division, ERS. U.S. data (calendar year averages) from Agricultural Prices, January 1962, p. 53.

Livestock and Poultry

Pork, poultry, and eggs are products for which grain represents a major item of production costs. Hence, policies for these products must relate directly to that for grain. The basic principles are the same for all 3 products with differences only in details. The only mechanism for price protection is the import policy. Thus, in the feed-livestock sector, direct market intervention will exist only for grains.^{4/}

The import system for pork, poultry, and eggs consists of 3 elements: (1) A basic protective device which is a relatively low fixed tariff; (2) an equalization fee computed by multiplying the difference between grain prices in the Community and on the world market by a conversion factor representing units of grain needed to produce a unit of product; and (3) an element ostensibly "to protect against dumping," which consists of an additional levy computed as the difference between the c.i.f. offer price and an administratively determined sluice-gate, or minimum import price. Of course, if the c.i.f. offer price exceeds the sluice-gate price, the third element is zero. Thus, the system contains a mixture of traditional types of levies, a fixed element, a quasi-fixed (or quasi-variable) element, and a truly variable element. Through the sluice-gate provision, it may provide a price floor only for commodities where imports are significant, in this case, poultry meat.

PROJECTIONS THROUGH 1970

Numerous analyses have been made of potential production and consumption of grain in the EEC countries. While the results are not in complete agreement, due to differences in assumptions among other things, the projections generally are of the same magnitude. Assuming continuation of national policies, most studies project EEC grain production in 1970 between 60 million and 65 million tons. Consumption projections generally range between 70 million and 75 million tons. This compares with 1957-59 averages of 50.5 million tons for production and 59.8 million tons for consumption (Table 1). Employing the limits of the consumption and production projections, the range of projected net grain deficit is 5 million to 15 million tons. No published study suggests a value as high as the upper limit. In general, a projection at or below the average of these limits, i.e., 10 million tons, is used.

A study by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) contains 1970 projections that may be used as indicators of the levels of grain production and consumption in the EEC, if current national policies were continued.^{5/} The FAO results, which were taken from provisional estimates of the Secretariat of the EEC, are presented in Table 3. The base for the projections is "1958" (average 1957-59), and the target year is 1970. The major assumptions employed

^{4/} Policies for beef and dairy products have not been approved. Although the validity of the underlined statement is unlikely to be changed regarding beef, intervention in the markets for dairy products is a definite possibility.

^{5/} UN-FAO Agricultural Commodities--Projections for 1970. E/CN, 13/48 CCP 62/5. 1962.

Table 3.--European Economic Community and European Economic Community-United Kingdom grain balances, "1958" and projections for 1970 1/

Year and kind of grain	European Economic Community						EEC plus United Kingdom					
	Production			Consumption			Production			Consumption		
	Seed and other			Food and other			Seed and other			Food and other		
	Balance	Feed	Balance	Feed	Balance	Feed	Balance	Feed	Balance	Feed	Balance	Feed
--Million metric tons--												
"1958" 2/												
Wheat.....	24.9	2.2	20.0	4.6	-1.9		27.7	2.4	25.7	6.5	-6.9	
Coarse grains....	25.6	4.3	2.8	25.9	-7.4		31.5	5.9	3.4	33.9	-11.7	
Total.....	50.5	6.5	22.8	30.5	-9.3		59.2	8.3	29.1	40.4	-18.6	
1970												
Low income												
Wheat.....	31.2	2.1	20.0	6.5	2.6		34.1	2.3	25.6	8.6	-2.4	
Coarse grains....	33.7	5.0	2.6	36.0	-9.9		41.4	6.9	3.2	45.5	-14.2	
Total.....	64.9	7.1	22.6	42.5	-7.3		75.5	9.2	28.8	54.1	-16.6	
1970												
High income												
Wheat.....	31.2	2.1	20.0	6.7	2.4		34.1	2.3	25.4	8.8	-2.4	
Coarse grains....	33.7	5.1	2.4	37.4	-11.2		41.4	7.0	3.0	47.1	-15.7	
Total.....	64.9	7.2	22.4	44.1	-8.8		75.5	9.3	28.4	55.9	-18.1	

1/ EEC countries are Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ "1958" refers to average 1957-59.

Source: UN-FAO. Agricultural Commodities - Projections for 1970, pp. A-51 and A-52.

are that national agricultural policies would remain essentially the same as in the base period, population would grow at the rate of 0.7 percent per year, and per capita income (actually per capita consumption expenditure) would grow at the rate of 3.9 percent per year under one alternative and at 4.7 percent per year under a second alternative. Population in the EEC countries increased at the rate of 0.9 percent per year during 1950-59, while per capita consumption increased 4.9 percent per year during the same period. 6/

The present analysis employs the FAO high-income projections as a base from which to assess the likely impact of EEC policies on grain import needs of the Community.

Production Considerations

Grain production in the EEC countries expanded greatly during the 1950's. Part of this increase, especially that in the early years of the decade, reflected recovery from the unfortunate conditions existing in the aftermath of World War II. Average production in 1959-61 was 51.6 million tons, which was 10 percent greater than the 1954-56 average of 47 million tons.

Most of the increased production was due to yield improvements. Better varieties, greater use of fertilizer, and improved management practices contributed. Total wheat and feed grain area actually declined slightly during the decade, with decreases in Italy exceeding increases in France (Table 4).

The production trends of the late 1950's likely would have continued, even if the Common Market had not come into being. In judging the impact of EEC policies, therefore, it is important not to attribute all changes in production to those policies. Under individual country policies, for example, the member countries taken as a whole likely would have achieved quantitative self-sufficiency in wheat during the 1960's. France already has a surplus, and Italy's average production about equals consumption on a quantity basis.

It also is important that trade diversion (i.e., substituting exchange among member countries for exchange between member and nonmember countries) resulting from formation of the customs union not be charged as a result of agricultural policies. Thus, for example, some increase in trade of soft wheat and feed grains between France and West Germany that replaces German trade with third countries is a result that was to have been expected with the creation of a customs union.

France is by far the most important grain producer in the Community. In 1957-59, France had 41 percent of the grain area and 39 percent of total grain production in the Community (Table 5). The importance of French grain production under EEC policies, however, is even greater than these data indicate, because France now has the lowest level of prices and exceeds only Italy among the member countries in yields and use of fertilizer. Furthermore, it generally is accepted that significant areas of land in France (2 million to 7 million acres) currently idle or in grassland or fallow might be devoted to grain production if producers are given appropriate incentives.

6/ See p. iii of FAO report cited in footnote 5.

Table 4.-- European Economic Community grain area, yield, and production, 1951-61 ^{1/}

Year	Wheat			Feed grains, including rye			All grains, excluding rice		
	Harvested	Yield	Production	Harvested	Yield	Production	Harvested	Yield	Production
	acres	Bushels	metric tons	acres	metric tons	metric tons	acres	tons	metric tons
	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1951.....	26,292	25.4	18,168	25,063	0.83	20,710	51,355	0.76	38,905
1952.....	26,580	28.6	20,670	25,348	0.76	19,334	52,875	0.77	40,706
1953.....	25,988	31.2	22,056	25,860	0.84	21,681	53,138	0.84	44,602
1954.....	26,710	29.9	21,754	25,415	0.87	22,180	53,784	0.84	44,937
1955.....	27,164	32.9	24,334	25,435	0.87	22,069	54,119	0.88	47,450
1956.....	22,894	30.8	19,214	28,953	0.98	28,348	53,289	0.91	48,704
1957.....	27,708	32.5	24,528	25,234	0.93	23,389	54,396	0.90	49,010
1958.....	27,589	32.4	24,330	25,050	0.95	23,871	54,047	0.91	49,221
1959.....	26,699	35.6	25,845	25,659	1.00	25,672	53,816	0.98	52,677
1960.....	26,309	33.7	24,136	25,473	1.09	27,666	53,312	1.00	53,171
1961.....	25,628	32.9	23,101	22,149	1.12	24,798	53,459	0.92	48,974

^{1/} EEC countries are Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.^{2/} Total grains include mixed grains not included with feed grains.

Source: Foreign Crops and Markets and Grain and Feed Division, FAS.

Table 5. --European Economic Community-United Kingdom grain area, yield, and production, average 1957-59 ^{1/}

Country	Wheat		Feed grains, including rye		All grains, excluding rice	
	Harvested:	Yield:	Harvested:	Yield:	Harvested:	Yield:
	acres	Busshels	acres	metric tons	acres	metric tons
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	metric tons	acres	metric tons	acres	metric tons
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	558	53.5	812	1.23	1,041	1.32
France.....	11,303	35.0	10,616	0.84	8,917	0.88
Italy.....	12,025	27.2	8,901	0.93	4,647	0.80
Netherlands.....	272	58.9	435	1.26	1,138	1.34
West Germany.....	3,174	46.4	4,012	1.08	8,567	1.12
EEC total.....	27,332	33.5	24,913	0.96	24,310	0.93
United Kingdom.....	2,083	48.2	2,769	1.12	5,937	1.18
Total.....	29,415	34.6	27,681	0.99	30,247	0.96
					61,486	59,007

^{1/} EEC countries are Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

^{2/} Total grains include mixed grains not included with feed grains.

Source: Foreign Crops and Markets and Grain and Feed Division, FAS.

Knowledge of production responses to price for agricultural commodities is limited in all countries. Thus, appraisal of the probable effects of alternative price policies on grain production in the EEC is difficult if not impossible. The analysis below is based upon work in USDA and conversations with leading agricultural economists throughout Western Europe.

Economists generally agree that price changes are likely to have little impact on potential grain production in West Germany and the Benelux countries. Land in crop production is about at a maximum and any shifts, e.g., from root crops to grain in West Germany, probably would have only the effect of substituting one kind of feed for another. Lower prices might induce some farmers to leave agriculture. But their land probably would be absorbed by larger units, and total production would not change much. Yield changes generally are believed to be independent of prices. Although this belief is open to serious question, current empirical evidence is inadequate to support a contrary position.

In Italy wheat prices have been extremely high, but coarse grain prices have been about average for the EEC. Nevertheless, total grain acreage has shown a declining trend in recent years. This is likely to continue regardless of EEC price policies as much of the acreage going out of production is in southern Italy, on land poorly suited for cropping. There appears to be little reason to expect significant changes in Italian grain production as a result of EEC policies.

Thus, it is the potential expansion of French grain area that EEC policies may or may not unleash. Although it has been predicted that an increase of 2.6 million hectares (6.4 million acres) is possible under a high-price policy ^{7/}, a figure that would receive more general acceptance is 1.5 million hectares (3.7 million acres). An increase of 1.5 million hectares is equal to about 17 percent of the present French grain area and 7 percent of the total grain area of the EEC.

Grain yields in France are projected to be about 30 quintals per hectare (44.6 bushels per acre for wheat, 55.8 bushels per acre for barley) by 1970. Therefore, the potential expansion in area represents a production increase of 4.5 million tons. Determination of the share of this potential likely to be achieved under alternative price policies is largely a matter of judgment. French grain acreage has been increasing slightly in recent years (perhaps in anticipation of EEC developments), and French barley prices are less than 85 percent of wheat. Consequently, some increase likely can be anticipated even if the French wheat price is accepted as the EEC standard. This production will exceed that of the "base" projection (FAO projection) by 0.9 million tons at EEC prices based on the French wheat price, 3.0 million tons at EEC prices based on the average of the French and German wheat prices, and 4.5 million tons at EEC prices based on the German wheat price (Table 6).

^{7/} Grupe, D. Entwicklung und Möglichkeiten der Getreideproduktion in Frankreich. Agrarwirtschaft. October 1960.

Table 6.--Summary of estimated effects of alternative European Economic Community price policies on net grain balance, 1970

Source of change	Increase or decrease from projection assuming continuation of national policies <u>1/</u>		
	II	III	IV
	EEC policy and German grain price level	EEC policy and average German-French price level	EEC policy and French price level
	<u>--Million metric tons--</u>		
Production.....	-4.5	-3.0	-0.9
Consumption.....	-0.9	0	+0.9
Net effect on EEC imports <u>2/</u>	-5.4	-3.0	0

1/ Minuses refer to effect of increased production or decreased consumption. Plus refers to effect of decreased production or increased consumption. (See Table 1.)

2/ If EEC exports are eliminated, gross imports would be reduced by an additional 2.1 million tons.

Consumption Considerations

The FAO projections suggest that direct consumption of grains in cereal and bakery products would hold about constant. Declining per capita consumption would be offset by increasing population. Consumption of grains by livestock would increase greatly as consumers shift their diets toward the more expensive livestock products in response to rising incomes. Total feed requirements will depend not only upon increased livestock product consumption but also upon the degree to which consumption needs are met by domestic production and changes in feeding practices and technology.

The influence of EEC agricultural policies on grain consumption will be determined primarily by the extent to which domestic livestock production is protected and encouraged and the degree to which livestock product consumption is influenced by price level. Human consumption of grain products is very unresponsive to price changes and is likely to be influenced to only a minor degree by EEC price policies. Policies that might limit the level of quality wheat imports are likely to be of greater significance than price, as this might lower the overall quality of bakery products and probably would result in some decrease in consumption.

Given the nature of present policies, the EEC will be virtually self-sufficient in pork and eggs regardless of the level of grain prices. This is much less certain regarding poultry meat. It generally is acknowledged that much of the EEC poultry industry presently is not competitive with imports from more efficient producing areas, even when allowance is made for

differences in grain costs. Thus, both the level of consumption and the share provided by domestic production will depend to an important degree upon the extent to which the sluice-gate, or minimum import price, provision of the poultry policy is employed as a protective device.

Experience in the United States and other countries, however, has shown that the poultry industry is extremely dynamic in terms of both production and consumption. Therefore, projections in this area are dangerous. For the moment, no attempt is made to account explicitly for the share of consumption filled by domestic production. Some implications for U.S. agriculture regarding this question are discussed in a later section. The principal question to be dealt with here is the indirect effect of the grain price level on live-stock product consumption, hence on grain consumption.

The analysis of effects of alternative grain prices on consumption is based upon barley prices in the summer of 1962. Prices employed are (1) the threshold price of barley in West Germany, (2) the threshold price of barley in France, (3) the average of the French and German threshold prices, and (4) the c.i.f. price of barley in West Germany (Table 7). Although corn imports are much more important, barley is the most important feed grain from the standpoint of domestic production and consumption. Hence, barley prices were used throughout to maintain comparability. While the threshold and c.i.f. prices represent neither producer prices nor producer feed costs, the relationship among them is the important consideration, and this is unlikely to be greatly different from that for producer prices.

Table 7.--European Economic Community value of feed consumed by cattle, hogs, and poultry under alternative price assumptions, 1970

Price basis	Price <u>1/</u>	Grain consumption <u>2/</u>	Value
	Dollars per metric ton	Million metric tons	Million dollars
German threshold price of barley..	107	41.6	4,451
Average of German and French threshold prices of barley	92	42.5	3,910
French threshold price of barley..	77	43.4	3,342
C.I.F. price of U.S. barley.....	58	44.5	2,581

1/ Source: Sanford, H.E. Operating in the Common Market. Northwestern Miller. October 1, 1962. 2/ Includes allowances for changes in consumption of livestock products due to lower prices.

It is assumed that the average of the French and German threshold prices implies the same level of livestock product consumption as would be the case with continuation of national policies, i.e., the FAO consumption projections. Thus, grain prices above this level would tend to reduce livestock product consumption and grain consumption below the projected level. Prices below the average would have the opposite effect.

Data relating to production costs, grain consumption by types of livestock, and price elasticities of demand generally are poor or unavailable for the EEC countries, forcing many judgments. It was assumed that grain costs represented 50 percent of total farm value of hogs, poultry, and eggs and 10 percent of total value for cattle and milk. Thus, a given percentage change in grain prices resulted in a percentage change in farm level prices half as great for the former commodities and one-tenth as great for the latter.

Farm-level price elasticities, including an allowance for cross-effects, were based upon estimates for the United States made by Brandow. ^{8/} Although price elasticities in the EEC undoubtedly are not the same as those in the United States, they probably are no lower. Thus, the estimated consumption changes probably represent minimum values.

A livestock economy based upon the German or French level of grain prices would decrease or increase respectively the level of grain consumption from the projected level by about 0.9 million tons. A livestock economy based on current c.i.f. values would require an additional 2.0 million tons (Table 7).

The quantities involved are small in relation to total consumption; however, the difference between requirements under German prices and c.i.f. prices -- 2.9 million tons -- is equivalent to more than 30 percent of the projected grain deficit.

Trade Considerations

Assuming a continuation of national policies, the net grain deficit is expected to decline from 9.3 million tons in "1958" to 8.8 million tons under the high rate of income growth and to 7.3 million tons under the low growth rate (Table 3). As suggested earlier, feed grains constitute the total deficit, with wheat showing a surplus of 2.4 million tons. Wheat imports will continue, however, to meet needs for quality wheat for blending purposes. These likely will amount to 1.5 million to 2.0 million tons. ^{9/}

In the past, total grain imports to the EEC countries have exceeded the net deficit by about 2 million tons (Table 1). The difference is accounted for by exports, primarily wheat from France, to countries outside the Community. It is unknown whether this trade will continue after the grain markets of the Community are unified. To the extent that EEC policies encourage feeding of

^{8/} Brandow, George E. Interrelations Among Demands for Farm Products and Implications for Control of Market Supply. Pa. State Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 680, p. 50. August 1961.

^{9/} European Economic Community, Director General for Agriculture. Problems Relatifs a la Qualité du Blé, de la Farine et du Pain dans les Pays de la C.E.E. Agr. Ser. 7. 1962. (See especially pp. 34 and 35.)

wheat, i.e., through closer price relationships between wheat and coarse grains and/or by subsidies for denaturization of grain, such trade will be reduced. If, on the other hand, EEC policies encourage exports through subsidized commercial sales or P.L. 480-type arrangements, coarse grain imports into the Community would be larger than otherwise. Barring the successful negotiation of world-wide agreements on grain, the former course of action seems most likely. Thus, gross trade with the EEC probably will be reduced by 1 million to 2 million tons more than is indicated by the production-consumption balance comparisons.

Assuming the most unfavorable decisions (from the third-country viewpoint) by the Community -- prices at the German level and no exports from the Community -- EEC imports of grain could be reduced by as much as 8.0 million tons below current levels; 7.5 million tons of this amount would be chargeable directly to EEC policies. Only if prices were set at the French level and EEC exports were maintained at their present level, would the EEC policy have a neutral effect on trade.

UNITED STATES TRADE

Grain

United States agriculture is concerned not alone with the total volume of trade but also with the distribution of trade among commodities and among countries. A thorough analysis of the competitive position of the United States vis-a-vis other third countries and the associated overseas territories is beyond the scope of the present article. Nevertheless, some interesting observations can be made.

As suggested above, the EEC market for wheat will be restricted largely to quality hard wheats for blending purposes, with the possibility of some small quantities of durum wheat. Quality requirements will become more stringent, because pressure, at least in terms of relative prices of domestic versus imported wheat, will be strong to use a maximum amount of domestic wheat. The stress on import quality will relate to both the overall level of quality and the quality dependability of individual shipments. In the past, Canada has demonstrated a competitive advantage over the United States in this regard. Hence, the U.S. share of wheat imports into the EEC has declined from 32 percent in 1954-56 to 22 percent in 1959-61. If this trend continues through the 1960's, U.S. wheat exports to the EEC could be as low as 10 percent of the total imports of 1.5 million to 2.0 million tons.

The U.S. share of EEC feed grain imports was 41 percent in 1959-61. Liberalization of dollar imports of feed grains and effective elimination of bilateral agreements, especially in Italy, could enable the United States to expand its share to 50 percent by 1970. American agriculture, therefore, stands to gain much more from an increase in total feed grain imports by the EEC than from an increase in total wheat imports.

Projected U.S. sales of grain to the EEC under alternative conditions are shown in Table 8, where the Roman numerals refer to EEC conditions specified in Table 1. The analysis assumes that the U.S. share of imports stays the

Table 8.--U.S. grain exports to EEC countries under selected conditions, 1970

Item	"1958"	U.S. exports in 1970 under condition			
		I	II	III	IV
		Continuation	EEC policy	EEC policy	EEC policy
		of national	and German	and average	and French
		policies	price level	German-French	price level
-- <u>Million metric tons</u> --					
Wheat.....	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Coarse grains...	2.9	3.7	0.6	1.2	2.9
Total.....	4.0	4.1	1.0	1.6	3.3
Total EEC imports (Table 1).....	11.4	10.9	3.4	5.8	8.8

1/ Information prepared in Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS. Under all projections, it was assumed that total grain imports consisted of 2.0 million tons of wheat and the remainder was coarse grains.

same as in 1959-61. The increase in total U.S. grain shipments under projection I results from the shift in distribution of total EEC imports in favor of feed grains.

Assuming a given level of total grain imports and no grain exports by the EEC countries, a reduction in wheat imports will increase total tonnage of grain imported from the United States. For example, under projection I of Table 8, if wheat imports of 1.5 million rather than 2.0 million tons are assumed, U.S. wheat exports would be only 0.1 million tons less, but U.S. coarse grain exports would be 0.2 million tons greater. Total U.S. grain shipments would increase by 0.1 million tons. These data should be interpreted cautiously, however, since they depend heavily upon the specified assumptions.

Poultry

As suggested earlier, production and consumption of poultry are expected to increase greatly in the Common Market. If the United States and other non-member countries are permitted to share in the consumption growth, U.S. exports in 1970 could double the 1961 level of 64,500 tons. Under a given level of consumption within the Community, however, an increase in U.S. poultry exports is not a clear gain to U.S. agriculture as a whole.

Each pound of dressed poultry supplied by imports rather than by domestic production reduces the grain needs of the Community by about 2.4 pounds. In addition, the needs for protein feeds such as soybean meal is reduced by

1 pound. As the United States is an important supplier of both grain and soybeans, any gain in poultry sales could be at least partially offset by a loss in U.S. sales of these feedstuffs. 10/

However, total poultry sales need not be taken as given. Experience in West Germany and Switzerland during recent years has demonstrated that poultry sales in Europe can be expanded greatly with lower prices. Current projections may greatly understate the consumption that could develop at the lower prices that free entry of third-country poultry implies.

Soybeans

The potential for U.S. soybean and soybean meal sales to the Community is one of the most encouraging aspects of the EEC developments. The demand for soybean meal will expand greatly due to increased production of livestock products and the concurrent improvement in feeding practices involving increased utilization of high-protein concentrates, especially in the expanding mixed feeds industry.

The total market for all fats and oils is not expected to grow very rapidly, however. In addition, problems associated with (1) a potential butter surplus within the Community, (2) olive oil production in Italy, and (3) traditional vegetable oil suppliers in the associated overseas countries are likely to limit the potential for oil imports from nonmember countries.

Present policies permit duty-free imports of oilseeds and oilseed meal but require a tariff on vegetable oils. Although more thorough analysis of this market potential is needed, indications are that the value of U.S. exports of oilseeds and oilseed products to the Community could double during the next decade, despite the probable decline in oil sales.

CONSUMER INTEREST IN THE EEC

An attempt was made to obtain a rough estimate of the cost to consumers of alternative grain price policies by computing the value of grain consumed by livestock at various grain price levels. The results are shown in Table 7. Grain costs are almost \$1.9 billion greater when valued at the German price level than when valued at the current c.i.f. price for U.S. barley. This is so despite the fact that less livestock products would be consumed at the higher price level.

The estimate above probably represents a lower limit on the total costs to EEC consumers of a high price policy for grains. Costs for food commodities other than livestock products also would be higher, because their substitution for

10/ The conversion factors cited here are based upon liveweight factors cited in a German analysis of Common Market effects. See Plate, R. and Woermann, E., *Landwirtschaft im Strukturwandel der Volkswirtschaft. Agrarwirtschaft. Sonderheft 14.* May 1962.

high-priced livestock products in consumer diets would have an upward pressure on price. Other costs embodied in the retail value of livestock products, especially farm-to-retail marketing charges, probably also would increase with higher farm level prices.

Finally, a protected livestock industry will have less incentive to adapt to more efficient means of production. Thus, for example, the European consumer may be unable to benefit fully from the technical knowhow that has made poultry meat such an inexpensive part of American diets.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

The analysis above has been limited to the present membership of the Community. Negotiations currently are underway for the admission of the United Kingdom to full membership. If these negotiations are successful, Denmark and Norway likely will join shortly thereafter, and other nations of Western Europe may follow later.

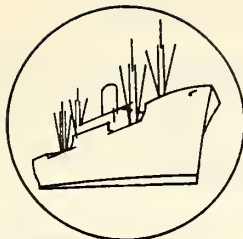
The admission of Denmark and the United Kingdom, the world's largest food importer, greatly alters the size of the grain market under consideration. For example, the projected grain deficit, assuming continuation of national policies, changes from 8.8 million tons to 18.1 million tons (Table 3). The average annual volume of U.S. trade in wheat and coarse grains with the present members was 4.0 million tons in 1957-59. When the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Norway are included, the volume of U.S. grain trade to be directly influenced by EEC policies is 7.3 million tons.

Analysis of the full effects of the Community's enlargement is difficult until the terms of accession and particularly the treatment to be accorded the Commonwealth nations are known. Nevertheless, one factor that could influence EEC policy decisions is readily apparent. With the United Kingdom in the Community, the possibility for grain surpluses, regardless of price level, is virtually eliminated. Thus, any pressure to hold price at a moderate level resulting from a fear of surpluses would be relieved. The relatively strong political power of consumer interests in the United Kingdom and the traditional liberal position of the United Kingdom regarding grain trade, however, could serve as an effective force in favor of low grain prices in the enlarged Community.

Among other things, U.K. entry into the Community would involve replacement in the United Kingdom of a relatively small preference for Commonwealth suppliers with the much greater protection afforded by the variable levy system. Preference in the British market then would shift to the present members of the EEC, with Canada, Australia, and other Commonwealth nations joining the United States on the "outside." Until more details are known, however, it seems reasonable to conclude that the enlargement of the Community will not alter the nature of the conclusions cited earlier.

CONCLUSION

There is a need for much more research on future production and consumption in the Common Market. This is true especially regarding response to price changes and alternative farm programs. However, the general trends suggested by the present analysis are believed to be substantially correct in the light of present knowledge, although the numerical results are subject to a relatively wide range of error. Use of the less reliable quantitative results furthers our knowledge by suggesting the relative magnitudes involved. The conclusion is unmistakably clear that the power to determine in large measure the future pattern of world grain trade rests in the hands of the EEC agricultural policy makers. The forthcoming decision on grain price levels within the Community should provide a clear indication of their present intent.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY DESTINATION SINCE 1950

by

Dewain H. Rahe and Alex D. Angelidis 1/

There has been a general rise in U.S. agricultural exports since the early 1950's. Exports of \$5,030 million in calendar year 1961 were 55 percent above the \$3,246 million average of 1950-54. Agricultural exports during the past decade have shown considerable year-to-year fluctuation due to weather, economic conditions, and political changes. While the growth in exports has extended to all major areas of the world, increases for Western Europe, Asia, and Canada have been substantially greater than for other areas. (See table 9.)

THE 1950-54 PERIOD

The 5 years, 1950-54, marked a turning point in agricultural exports against the background of improved economic conditions, particularly in Western Europe and Japan. Economic aid extended to Western Europe under the Marshall Plan had done its job in restoring industrial and agricultural productive capacity. Dollar shortages, accompanied by trade and foreign-exchange controls, had become much less of a problem but still hindered some agricultural exports. For a time, the economic situation abroad looked even better than it actually was because of the spurt of activity, much of it speculative, associated with the Korean War. Dollar exports of U.S. agricultural products reached a peak of \$3.4 billion in 1951-52 -- a mark surpassed only in calendar year 1961, when dollar exports reached \$3.5 billion.

With the turning point came policies to emphasize market promotion, agreement to accept foreign currency for U.S. products, and lower trade barriers abroad. The Commodity Credit Corporation stepped up its programs for moving commodities from its inventories into export at competitive world prices. The first step, in December 1953, was to sell wheat outside the International Wheat Agreement at IWA prices. Foreign-currency sales began under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as Amended. In addition, as a result of substantial increases in foreign gold and dollar reserves, steps were taken to dismantle the foreign trade and exchange restrictions hindering exports of U.S. agricultural products.

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Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,
specified calendar years

Country of destination	Year ended December 31					
	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961
-- Thousand dollars --						
Greenland.....	1	15	7	8	1	4
Canada (incl. Newfoundland and Labrador)...	270,639	341,308	344,372	384,590	432,297	490,708
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands.....	19	25	20	34	21	44
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>						
Mexico.....	79,528	77,863	106,338	61,488	55,915	60,108
Guatemala.....	6,380	9,798	9,484	9,547	8,587	9,509
El Salvador.....	4,480	6,077	5,270	5,173	5,830	5,305
Honduras.....	2,994	4,145	3,955	3,638	3,745	3,956
Nicaragua.....	1,933	3,524	3,806	2,913	2,825	3,463
Costa Rica.....	4,778	6,031	4,990	6,420	5,234	5,616
Panama, Republic of.....	8,709	9,757	10,129	9,480	9,218	10,310
Cuba.....	146,291	131,088	145,116	132,307	88,591	9,666
Haiti.....	6,127	7,672	7,345	7,030	6,736	7,011
Dominican Republic.....	4,796	5,476	5,766	5,748	4,063	2,542
Colombia.....	25,878	27,871	25,565	23,603	24,764	25,087
Venezuela.....	70,395	80,123	83,611	89,304	92,208	89,626
Ecuador.....	5,940	5,599	5,303	4,696	6,343	7,133
Peru.....	12,010	17,641	22,310	17,991	18,479	25,466
Bolivia.....	6,206	9,972	3,312	3,050	6,127	8,228
Chile.....	14,278	18,229	14,401	10,532	21,802	34,291
Brazil.....	39,238	36,554	40,119	46,315	44,226	112,220
Paraguay.....	670	670	90	273	793	5,247
Uruguay.....	2,450	5,637	1,227	15,945	23,616	5,698
Argentina.....	5,340	7,664	962	2,589	1,796	3,886
Total Latin American Republics.....	448,421	471,391	499,099	458,042	430,898	434,368
<u>Other Latin America:</u>						
Bahamas.....	1,816	4,166	4,540	5,790	7,368	7,693
Barbados.....	504	894	970	1,182	1,718	1,976
Bermuda.....	2,283	4,117	4,481	5,193	5,169	5,276
Jamaica.....	4,412	7,683	8,832	8,479	10,127	10,787
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	232	1,046	1,240	1,150	1,128	2,112
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,586	5,596	7,054	6,805	8,859	10,434
British Honduras.....	790	1,226	1,362	1,438	1,716	2,077
French West Indies.....	374	157	150	286	512	631
Netherlands Antilles.....	8,792	8,726	9,531	9,632	9,032	8,757
British Guiana.....	983	2,452	2,555	2,457	3,215	3,529
Surinam (Netherlands Guiana).....	1,018	1,483	1,542	1,895	2,163	2,517
French Guiana.....	42	65	7	223	82	36
Falkland Islands.....	1/	0	0	0	1	1
Canal Zone.....	6,416	4,544	2,082	580	650	662
Total Latin America.....	477,669	513,546	543,445	503,152	482,638	490,856
<u>Europe:</u>						
Iceland.....	2,493	2,620	2,836	3,086	2,604	3,476
Sweden.....	28,232	40,206	44,408	36,424	46,486	48,330
Norway.....	29,197	29,615	24,801	31,835	32,886	30,696
Denmark.....	22,887	44,901	39,765	63,262	55,380	49,196
United Kingdom.....	340,016	426,824	409,273	425,434	509,826	430,629
Ireland.....	29,018	18,743	16,493	16,637	19,658	21,672
Netherlands.....	166,839	255,537	205,384	318,559	319,665	317,969
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	112,577	128,855	102,530	123,037	136,857	119,642
Unidentified Western Europe 2/.....	---	---	0	0	0	8
France.....	127,958	88,209	86,652	62,470	128,157	112,375
Germany -	297,919	---	---	---	---	---
West Germany 3/.....	---	321,904	285,464	305,222	354,905	371,200
East Germany 3/.....	---	367	290	764	1,010	2,581
Austria.....	50,197	27,027	20,724	18,253	24,980	20,032
Czechoslovakia.....	1,529	763	558	851	655	4,273
Hungary.....	1,094	1,388	649	519	462	556
Switzerland.....	44,525	45,744	36,471	39,407	54,121	63,018
Finland.....	6,344	12,115	11,154	10,324	12,523	14,818
Estonia.....	1/	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country of destination	Year ended December 31					
	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961
-- Thousand dollars --						
Europe - Continued:						
Latvia.....	0	196	0	0	824	2,904
Lithuania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland and Danzig.....	973	41,003	79,215	60,698	131,086	63,859
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	23	835	262	142	1,903	15,180
Azores.....	356	91	64	146	29	51
Spain.....	46,795	118,685	144,418	89,922	113,100	154,266
Portugal.....	11,830	13,489	9,522	7,301	15,244	20,409
Gibraltar.....	59	24	1	22	10	186
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus.....	1,833	1,939	1,414	2,629	462	4,358
Italy.....	150,474	145,262	141,553	116,723	159,140	235,865
Free Territory of Trieste.....	5,818	2,853	1,275	930	3,056	2,351
Yugoslavia.....	59,811	105,419	94,657	102,008	34,136	86,649
Albania.....	28	0	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	37,501	39,351	24,385	15,796	16,983	34,025
Rumania.....	181	582	572	1,258	143	253
Bulgaria.....	50	114	20	548	52	6
Turkey.....	3,511	43,052	55,345	36,969	36,368	70,059
Total Europe.....	1,580,068	1,957,713	1,840,155	1,891,176	2,212,711	2,300,892
Asia:						
U.A.R. - Syria.....	798	719	592	715	22,851	16,786
Lebanon.....	6,164	9,266	7,542	11,837	7,718	7,753
Iraq.....	601	1,060	472	2,301	3,352	4,348
Iran.....	867	5,689	3,926	5,197	11,550	18,339
Israel and Palestine -	32,686	---	---	---	---	---
Israel 4/.....	---	49,350	53,617	55,179	56,575	54,340
Palestine 4/.....	---	2	0	4	1/	22
Jordan.....	976	3,111	3,615	8,508	10,059	13,647
Kuwait.....	328	1,505	1,857	2,464	2,362	2,998
Saudi Arabia.....	6,595	6,781	6,166	5,613	7,043	8,371
Other Arabia Peninsula States.....	14	685	299	2,520	1,933	940
Aden.....	21	178	49	756	527	306
State of Bahrain.....	375	765	712	612	867	1,099
Afghanistan.....	316	1,309	1,790	2,483	639	5,162
India.....	160,837	153,787	175,949	209,073	425,250	259,799
Pakistan.....	19,983	57,758	65,295	56,450	99,014	95,777
Nepal 5/.....	---	1	2	0	1	7
Ceylon.....	4,996	8,430	15,500	16,093	7,577	9,191
Burma.....	392	1,373	544	1,413	1,266	905
Thailand (Siam).....	5,619	9,250	8,266	10,318	6,682	14,928
Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia (Indochina)-	5,260	22,948	---	---	---	---
Viet-Nam 6/.....	---	---	18,708	20,332	22,012	25,827
Laos 6/.....	---	---	234	71	73	156
Cambodia 6/.....	---	---	1,316	1,571	1,843	3,029
British Malaya -	4,048	4,749	---	---	---	---
Federation of Malaya 6/.....	---	---	1,190	1,159	2,803	5,631
Singapore, State of; Br. Borneo 6/.....	---	---	3,359	4,024	7,005	6,542
Indonesia, Republic of.....	21,412	24,011	11,935	19,123	23,624	24,598
Republic of the Philippines.....	54,493	61,607	75,695	50,377	65,290	75,995
Portuguese Asia -	372	---	---	---	---	---
Macao (Macau) 3/.....	---	50	10	61	441	588
Other Portuguese Asia 3/.....	---	152	69	22	9	250
Other Southern and Southeastern Asia....	24	13	30	17	21	30
China (including Manchuria).....	7,453	0	0	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia 7/.....	---	0	0	0	0	0
Korea (Chosen) -	42,416	---	---	---	---	---
North Korea 3/.....	---	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of 3/.....	---	83,208	110,835	59,688	71,463	87,010
Hong Kong.....	14,419	24,820	25,314	35,263	46,437	51,464
Taiwan (Formosa).....	28,999	53,119	52,366	53,556	58,367	71,005
Japan.....	397,213	385,389	361,116	334,075	485,363	554,128
Nansei and Nanpo Islands 8/.....	---	4,077	4,845	4,848	11,193	9,909
Total Asia.....	817,677	975,162	1,013,215	975,723	1,461,210	1,430,880

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country of destination	Year ended December 31					
	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961
	-- Thousand dollars --					
Australia and Oceania:						
Australia.....	24,123	32,561	34,050	25,236	33,433	25,900
New Guinea (Australian).....	20	35	71	52	173	189
New Zealand.....	5,594	7,540	7,510	8,217	6,740	7,694
British Western Pacific Islands.....	4	87	93	212	65	89
French Pacific Islands.....	376	312	367	284	457	801
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands..	255	900	973	879	931	952
Total Australia and Oceania.....	30,372	41,435	43,064	34,880	41,799	35,625
Africa:						
Morocco -	---	10,295	10,435	12,411	16,384	48,412
French Morocco 9/.....	4,107	---	---	---	---	---
Tangier 9/.....	690	---	---	---	---	---
Algeria.....	4,015	3,021	587	3,725	1,573	23,859
Tunisia.....	665	3,688	3,934	4,830	11,681	32,019
Libya.....	270	2,794	1,316	5,290	5,259	3,517
U.A.R.-Egypt.....	22,218	37,695	15,275	77,382	99,137	97,135
Sudan.....	8	122	7	90	320	103
Canary Islands.....	2,554	2,906	1,379	4,183	6,758	5,200
Other Spanish Africa.....	255	756	199	302	406	79
Cameroun.....	276	290	277	276	649	487
Other Western Equatorial Africa.....	92	66	77	77	30	132
Other Western Africa.....	647	3,504	1,516	5,532	2,050	2,354
Ghana.....	4,160	5,224	5,656	5,772	7,165	9,084
Nigeria; and Camerouns.....	4,834	7,357	7,741	7,879	8,639	7,381
Other British West Africa.....	393	599	630	625	518	523
Madeira Islands.....	823	346	133	486	675	493
Angola.....	1,038	1,029	650	746	1,148	1,380
Other Western Portuguese Africa.....	236	58	49	59	91	120
Liberia.....	1,287	2,968	2,975	3,919	3,875	4,688
Republic of the Congo; & Ruanda-Urundi..	3,291	4,439	4,628	3,820	4,121	10,568
Somali Republic -	---	---	---	---	145	146
Somaliland (Italian Admin.) 10/.....	4	31	32	14	---	---
British Somaliland 10/.....	0	9	38	0	---	---
Ethiopia.....	1,157	1,110	216	3,781	2,369	2,857
French Somaliland.....	105	241	423	90	397	144
Seychelles and Dependencies.....	1	11	28	29	64	8
Mauritius and Dependencies.....	71	92	80	126	83	119
British East Africa.....	1,606	648	392	550	443	6,798
Mozambique.....	970	757	1,540	1,107	1,564	2,449
Malagasy Republic.....	19	77	2	47	2	76
Union of South Africa.....	13,244	12,393	9,118	16,001	17,393	19,991
The Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland..	466	884	422	606	571	601
Southern British Africa 11/.....	0	---	---	---	---	---
Total Africa.....	69,502	103,410	69,755	159,755	193,510	280,723
Total all countries.....	3,245,947	3,932,614	3,854,033	3,949,318	4,824,187	5,029,732

- 1/ Less than \$500.
2/ Not available by countries.
3/ Not separately classified prior to 1952.
4/ Not separately classified prior to 1954.
5/ Prior to 1952 included with India.
6/ Not separately classified prior to 1958.
7/ Prior to 1953 included with China.
8/ Prior to 1954 included with Japan.
9/ Not separately classified beginning 1957.
10/ Not separately classified beginning 1960.
11/ Beginning 1958 included with Union of South Africa.

THE 1955-61 PERIOD

The rise in foreign demand for U.S. farm products during the past decade stemmed to a large degree from continued expansion of economic activity in industrialized countries, especially Japan and those in Western Europe. Gold and dollar holdings of many U.S. trading partners rose to record levels and made possible a gradual removal of exchange controls instituted during the period of dollar shortage. Sales of abundant, high-quality farm products at relatively low prices also contributed to the high level of agricultural exports. Institutional developments in the free world, such as economic integration, large-scale aid programs for newly-developing countries, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) also stimulated exports. In 1961, exports to GATT countries amounted to 75 percent of U.S. agricultural exports.

In 1954, Public Law 480 established the USDA foreign-currency sales program (Title I), expanded CCC barter sales (Title III), broadened Section 416 food donations (Title III), and established permanent foreign emergency and disaster relief aid (Title II). Title IV was added in 1961 to provide for long-term supply and dollar-credit sales agreements with repayment in dollars. First exports under Title IV occurred in 1961 under an agreement with El Salvador for the purchase of U.S. wheat and flour.

In 1955, Section 402 foreign-currency sales replaced the original Section 550 program under the Mutual Security Act.

Competitive-pricing programs were inaugurated or stepped up for cotton, wheat, feed grains, rice, and several other farm products. The marked shrinkage in cotton exports in 1958 and 1959 reflected special situations, when cotton was not competitively priced for export along with substantial decreases in foreign consumption of cotton textiles.

To further stimulate foreign demand for its farm products, the United States embarked upon a program of trade fairs, demonstrations, and trade missions to introduce potential foreign customers to the many farm products grown in the United States. Supermarkets at trade fairs displayed American foods and demonstrated American merchandising methods. Demonstration teams instructed foreign housewives in the proper use of ingredients in making bread and cakes. Trade missions worked to uncover and help solve problems that hindered U.S. exports and fostered good relations among U.S. sellers and foreign importers. Foreign technicians and scientists carried out studies and conducted research projects in the United States on the utilization of surplus agricultural commodities for possible food and industrial uses in their home countries.

DOLLAR SALES VERSUS PROGRAM SALES

Dollar sales constituted about 70 percent of agricultural exports in the past decade. Dollar sales averaged \$2,898 million in 1956-60 compared with \$2,300 million in 1950-54. In 1961, dollar sales reached a record peak of \$3,466 million. Principal dollar market was Europe, to which exports increased by 16 percent during the past 5 years.

Government-financed programs accounted for 30 percent of agricultural exports during the 1950's. Shipments under these programs provided food and fiber to newly-developing countries short of dollars. During most of the 1950's Asia, as the principal recipient of such aid, took nearly half of U.S. farm exports under aid programs. Principal countries in Asia receiving aid exports were India, Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea. In recent years, stress has been placed on moving surplus commodities into other newly-developing countries, especially in Latin America and Africa.

Exports to Europe under aid programs have been declining in the past few years, as many European countries sharply expanded industrial production and purchased more U.S. farm products for dollars. Countries in Europe that have continued to receive substantial amounts of aid in recent years were Spain, Poland, Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

Aid shipments to Latin America have remained fairly constant in the past 5 years, averaging about \$100 million a year. However, with emphasis on the Alliance for Progress in 1961, exports under these programs increased to \$187 million from \$97 million in 1960.

EXPORTS BY MAJOR WORLD AREAS

Although the share of U.S. agricultural exports going to Europe has been declining in recent years, Europe continues to remain the top outlet. This area accounted for almost half of U.S. agricultural exports during the past decade. Exports reached a record \$2,300 million in 1961 compared with \$2,213 million in the previous year. This compares with \$2,255 million in 1957, when exports to this area were unusually large because of the Suez crisis. Exports fell in 1958 and 1959 because of large stocks of agricultural commodities accumulated in Europe during the Suez crisis and a substantial increase in agricultural production there, especially of wheat and feed grains. Cotton exports to the major cotton-textile-producing countries in Europe declined sharply in these 2 years, reflecting the downward movement in the cotton textile cycle. At the same time, there was a pause in the rate of economic growth in most industrialized West European countries.

During the 1950's, there was a drive by most European countries to attain self sufficiency in the production of the basic agricultural commodities. An indication of this drive is reflected in the increase in agricultural production, which gained 17 percent since 1953-55. In terms of calories, Europe needs to import about one-fifth of its food requirements.

An indication of Western Europe's ability to buy U.S. agricultural exports has been the substantial rise in its gold and dollar holdings. In 1953, these gold and dollar holdings totaled \$13.1 billion. By 1962, they had risen by 121 percent to a total of \$29 billion. During this period, industrial production rose from an average of 97 in 1950-54 to a record 162 in 1961 (1953 = 100).

European Economic Community

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$1,157 million in 1961 compared with an average \$856 million in 1950-54. EEC

is a large market for U.S. wheat and flour, feed grains, cotton, oilseeds, oilseed products, fruits, vegetables, poultry meat, lard, tallow, and hides and skins. The EEC accounted for over one-fifth of total agricultural exports to Europe. It also accounted for nearly one-third of total U.S. dollar sales in 1961. (See table 10, page 46.) (For a detailed analysis of the European Common Market, see the special article in the October 1962 issue of this publication.)

Asia

Asia has become a more significant market in recent years both in total dollars and in its share of U.S. exports. In 1961, exports to Asia were \$1,431 million compared with the 1950-54 average of \$818 million. Asia took 28 percent of U.S. agricultural exports in 1961 against an average of 25 percent for the 1950-54 period. Over half of the exports in recent years has moved under Government-financed programs, mainly to India, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Israel, Indonesia, and Vietnam. Top dollar markets in Asia have been Japan, the Philippines, and Hong Kong.

Japan was the best single market in 1961, taking \$554 million compared with \$485 million in the previous year. Rapid expansion in economic activity in Japan was the principal development in bringing about the larger exports. U.S. exports of agricultural products to Asia have been stimulated by the rapidly increasing population and increased demand for food and fiber resulting from stepped-up economic development in many of the newly developing countries.

Latin America

There has been little overall change in agricultural exports to Latin America in the past decade. Such exports totaled \$491 million in 1961 compared with the \$476 million average for 1950-54. However, the share of exports to this area declined to 10 percent of the 1961 total from 15 percent in the 1950-54 period. They reached a record \$576 million in 1957, but have been declining since that time. Much of the decline in 1961 resulted from the sharp contraction in shipments to Cuba. During the past decade, principal Latin American markets from U.S. agricultural products were Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, and Chile. About a fourth moved under Government-financed programs.

Africa

Agricultural exports to Africa have quadrupled in the past decade, increasing to \$281 million in 1961 from an average of \$70 million in 1950-54. Demand for food has increased sharply in the past decade, with many of the African countries gaining independence and putting great emphasis on accelerated economic development programs. UAR-Egypt, Morocco, and the Republic of South Africa have been the important outlets, taking about half of agricultural exports to this continent. However, in more recent years other countries, including Algeria, Tunisia, Republic of the Congo, and Ghana, have become increasingly important African takers of U.S. commodities, mainly under P.L. 480.

Oceania

Agricultural exports to Oceania have been relatively small but stable in the past decade. Exports of \$36 million in 1961 were 20 percent above the average

of \$30 million in 1950-54. Australia and New Zealand accounted for nearly all of the exports, with Australia alone taking about three-fourths of the total, and cotton and tobacco constituted about three-fourths of the shipments to Oceania. This is basically an agricultural area, and imports are needed to supplement local output of commodities not produced in large enough commercial volume.

THREE-FOURTHS OF U.S. EXPORTS GO TO 20 COUNTRIES

Over 125 countries take U.S. agricultural commodities, but 20 countries alone account for over three-fourths of the agricultural export total. Exports to these 20 markets range from a high of \$554 million for Japan to a low of \$64 million for Poland. Last year, Japan displaced the United Kingdom as the largest foreign outlet. The United Kingdom dropped to third place as Canada advanced to second. Most of the gain in exports to Canada reflected intransit shipments of U.S. wheat, corn, and soybeans destined mainly for Western Europe. These intransit commodities -- estimated at \$70 million -- did not enter Canadian consumption channels but were placed in bonded storage in Canada and used as needed to "top off" ships moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway. Such shipments are estimated to have totaled \$30 million in 1960.

Exports to Japan were \$554 million in 1961 compared with \$485 million in the previous year, with the increase stemming mainly from larger shipments of cotton, grain sorghums, soybeans, hides and skins, and tobacco. Those to Canada, the leading foreign outlet for fruits and vegetables, advanced to \$491 million from \$442 million. Exports to the United Kingdom, traditionally the leading market, fell to \$431 million from \$510 million, reflecting mainly declines in feed grains, cotton, tobacco, and wheat. Substantial increases occurred in exports to Italy, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Spain, Taiwan, Republic of Korea, the Philippines, and West Germany. Exports to the European Common Market gained 5 percent. Declines occurred in shipments to India, Belgium, France, and Poland, while exports to the Netherlands, UAR-Egypt, Pakistan, and Venezuela showed relatively little change. (See table 10, page 34.)

Japan was the top market for U.S. agricultural exports in 1961. The export advance to \$554 million from \$485 million reflected increases in a number of commodities, mainly feed grains, tobacco, cotton, vegetable oils, oilcake and oilcake meal, fruits, and hides and skins. Exports have been stimulated in recent years by rapid economic growth in that country, which advanced by 10 percent in 1961. Exports of oilseeds and products have been stimulated by large supplies in the United States and lack of available export supplies in Communist China, normally an important source for Japan's imports of soybeans. The United States has become an important supplier of hides and skins to Japan because of large supplies available at attractive prices. Textile activity in Japan was substantial, and exports of cotton were slightly above the high level of the previous year. There has been a substantial increase in exports of tobacco in recent years, reflecting the market development program carried on by USDA and the tobacco industry. In 1961, only 4 percent of U.S. exports to Japan moved under Government-financed programs in contrast to substantial amounts in earlier years.

Agricultural exports to Canada showed steady growth in the past decade, totaling \$491 million in 1961 compared with \$432 million in the previous year and \$271

million average in 1950-54. Part of the increase in 1961 reflected shipments of U.S. wheat, corn, barley, and soybeans for bonded storage in Canadian ports to "top off" U.S. shipments moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway. Canada is the best foreign outlet for U.S. fruits and vegetables, and an important market for soybeans, cotton, corn, and animal products. Because of Canada's nearness to the United States, rising standard of living, expanding population, and stable trade relations, U.S. exports to Canada have been growing steadily for a number of years. Exports to Canada have been all for dollars, except in 1959 when some cotton was shipped under Government programs. Canada imported large quantities of U.S. grain and barley in 1961 to supplement reduced forage and feed grains resulting from summer drought.

The United Kingdom's austerity program reduced U.S. exports in 1961 to \$431 million from \$510 million in the previous year. The United Kingdom fell from its traditional position as the top foreign market for U.S. products to third. The decline was concentrated in wheat and flour, feed grains, cotton, and tobacco. A substantial part of the decline can be traced to austerity measures to prevent the continued outflow of funds. Moreover, the British textile industry ran somewhat below the level of the previous year, relying on stocks accumulated in previous periods and on imports from other cotton producers. Exports of fruits and preparations increased about \$6 million, due to liberalization of dollar trade. There was a decline in exports of lard because of increased European competition. Only 7 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to the United Kingdom were under Government-financed programs in 1961, mostly P.L. 480 barter and Agency for International Development (AID) foreign-currency sales.

West Germany took more U.S. wheat, tobacco, and poultry meat in calendar 1961 than a year earlier. While exports to West Germany have shown some sharp fluctuations in the past decade, there has been a general increase. West German industrial production gained over 6 percent from 1960 to 1961. West Germany has been a large market for wheat, feed grains, tobacco, fruits, and animal products and has become the top market for frozen poultry and variety meats. Only 5 percent of the U.S. farm products shipped to West Germany in 1961 were under Government-financed programs whereas in the early 1950's that country relied heavily on these programs.

Agricultural exports to the Netherlands have been maintained at a high level for the past 3 years. Exports totaled \$318 million in 1961, \$320 million in 1960, and \$319 million in 1959. Last year increases in wheat and flour, feed grains, fruits, and animal products were about offset by declines in cotton, tobacco, vegetable fats, and oilseeds. The Netherlands takes many products for further processing and transshipment to other areas.

Exports to the Netherlands increased from an average of \$167 million in 1950-54 to an average of \$256 million in 1955-59. The increase in recent years reflected a gain in exports for consumption in the Netherlands, while earlier shipments generally reflected fluctuations in Dutch transshipment trade. The Netherlands is an important market for U.S. feed grains, flour, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, animal fats and oils, vegetables, and fruits. Recent export gains have been in feed grains and soybeans, reflecting the substantial increase in demand for livestock feed.

Exports to India move mainly under Government-financed programs, primarily Title I of P.L. 480. Exports to India averaged \$161 million in 1950-54 and \$154 million in 1955-59. They reached a peak of \$425 million in 1960 and declined to \$260 million in 1961. These shipments consisted mostly of wheat, rice, and cotton under Government programs to aid in economic development. Shipments of grain accounted for about 4 percent of India's total caloric intake in the past 3 years. Exports of cotton were at a peak total of \$88 million in 1960, reflecting a relatively poor Indian crop. They declined to \$60 million in 1961, when India's supplies were improved by a better crop. In recent years, India's demand for food grains and cotton has been accelerated by the rapidly rising population and economic development. Much of the Indian currency accruing from P.L. 480 Title I foreign-currency sales is being made available to help finance development programs.

Exports to Italy totaled \$236 million in 1961 compared with \$159 million in 1960. In 1961, exports under Government-financed programs accounted for only 18 percent of the total. Exports averaged \$150 million in 1950-54 and \$145 million in 1955-59. The increase in exports to Italy in 1961 from 1960 reflected an increase in wheat exports from \$27 million in 1960 to \$99 million in 1961. This substantial gain stemmed from the relatively poor crop in 1960. During the past decade, cotton generally has been the most important U.S. farm commodity moving to the Italian market. In 1961, cotton exports amounted to \$65 million compared with the previous year's \$77 million. In recent years, there also has been a substantial gain in exports of soybeans, reflecting the expanding livestock industry. Italy continues to be a very important market for U.S. animal fats and oils, especially tallow. But in recent years less tallow has moved because of the shift in soap manufacturing from fats to detergents. High-level exports in recent years are attributed to the remarkable economic growth in Italy, which has increased by an average of 13 percent in the past 3 years.

Agricultural exports to Spain expanded sharply in recent years. They totaled \$154 million in 1961 compared with \$113 million in 1960. They averaged only \$47 million in 1950-54 but increased to \$118 million in 1955-59. Dollar sales amounted to \$62 million in 1961 compared with \$60 million in 1960. Gains have occurred in exports of wheat, feed grains, cotton, and vegetable oils. Exports of vegetable oils to Spain generally reflect the size and condition of the olive crop there. There was a 42 percent gain in Spain's gold and dollar reserves in 1961 over 1960.

Agricultural exports to Belgium have been relatively stable in the past decade. Exports totaled \$120 million in 1961 compared with \$137 million in 1960. Exports to Belgium averaged \$113 million in 1950-54 and \$129 million in 1955-59. Belgium is an important market for U.S. feed grains and cotton. Feed grain exports totaled \$42 million in 1961, somewhat below the \$47 million in 1960. Cotton exports declined to \$19 million from \$34 million. Exports of cotton to Belgium have reflected to a large extent the cotton cycle in Western Europe. The United States has been facing increased competition from other major cotton producers in the Belgian market in recent years. Moreover, manmade fibers have made inroads in textile manufacturing in Belgium and other European countries.

Cotton exports have dominated the agricultural market for U.S. commodities in France in the past decade. France has a large agricultural sector and is an

exporter of many agricultural commodities such as wheat, feed grains, and animal products. In recent years, there has been a substantial rise in French agricultural production. Even so, France relies heavily on the United States as a major supplier of raw cotton for its textile industry. The United States accounts for about one-third of the raw cotton used in cotton textile manufacturing in France. Only 7 percent of U.S. exports to France moved under Government-financed programs in 1961.

Brazil is now the most important outlet for U.S. agricultural products in Latin America. In 1961, agricultural exports to Brazil totaled \$112 million compared with \$44 million in the previous year. Nearly all of the exports reflected shipments of wheat and flour under Title I of P.L. 480 associated to a large extent with the Alliance for Progress to aid Brazil in its economic development. Government programs accounted for 93 percent of exports to Brazil in 1961. Most of the food aid is concentrated in northeastern Brazil, which is an economically depressed area.

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years

Country and year	Total	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Vegetable fats and oils	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and flour	Rice, milled	Feed grains					
		1/	1/	1/ 2/			1/ 3/		
Thousand dollars									
Total									
1956	4,157,721	795,516	130,504	358,706	718,100	333,543	229,645	214,408	38,422
1957	4,507,379	844,852	121,535	348,042	1,048,295	359,125	206,935	245,446	23,892
1958	3,854,033	732,837	98,615	466,018	655,869	354,394	173,567	215,704	24,174
1959	3,949,318	769,586	102,382	554,394	445,201	346,219	200,609	316,572	53,049
1960	4,824,187	1,026,174	147,537	515,115	980,335	378,443	186,280	361,339	45,362
1961	5,029,732	1,298,421	111,126	517,125	874,574	390,794	152,070	366,558	47,470
Japan (1)									
1956	391,507	66,786	774	28,712	179,053	5,076	1,242	53,915	1,115
1957	454,136	84,604	165	27,071	215,813	3,332	1,465	62,993	85
1958	361,116	71,963	98	39,421	117,370	10,410	1,294	71,881	82
1959	334,075	61,141	64	22,549	91,321	11,172	1,932	95,453	111
1960	485,363	59,481	16	12,659	215,147	17,324	3,048	104,803	51
1961	554,128	54,854	68	39,954	219,108	23,344	3,013	107,767	4,446
Canada (2)									
1956	340,821	392	2,490	15,085	28,961	1,569	14,176	27,530	13,729
1957	354,490	901	2,632	13,977	42,120	2,141	13,305	27,150	9,467
1958	344,372	402	1,878	18,181	28,181	2,467	12,474	26,743	9,064
1959	384,590	3,351	1,900	28,131	19,310	1,564	12,402	37,128	15,236
1960	432,297	12,989	2,335	31,055	44,867	2,396	14,112	42,020	11,200
1961	490,708	27,934	2,775	52,826	47,603	2,425	14,087	48,863	13,409
United Kingdom (3)									
1956	421,858	63,196	9	71,984	76,851	111,026	2,014	2,114	3,373
1957	500,661	51,346	1	84,018	143,147	128,394	4,819	12,174	1,294
1958	409,273	42,493	1,042	99,023	63,340	124,295	1,140	4,164	118
1959	425,434	33,250	2,286	125,848	32,980	111,212	1,767	8,928	1,979
1960	509,826	35,187	2,765	119,297	71,132	145,181	4,827	11,252	2,087
1961	430,629	27,818	4,129	89,632	53,011	129,409	2,890	8,579	613
West Germany (4)									
1956	365,560	50,000	194	39,253	68,036	43,007	28,515	30,745	1,085
1957	411,412	41,172	162	18,861	144,024	46,792	37,443	36,140	480
1958	285,464	36,306	1,607	30,636	48,681	59,946	6,128	22,958	670
1959	305,222	20,164	5,494	57,760	25,306	47,228	20,021	32,345	4,568
1960	354,905	11,440	2,938	52,631	75,785	50,105	27,603	38,084	4,556
1961	371,200	29,605	9,026	37,836	55,382	59,311	19,634	41,367	3,406
Netherlands (5)									
1956	272,686	42,513	270	61,799	18,932	15,098	11,957	39,801	4,329
1957	238,375	17,025	72	41,534	27,634	15,980	19,881	39,786	1,050
1958	205,384	15,544	532	76,777	11,788	11,567	1,358	33,476	968
1959	318,559	17,760	2,948	116,956	9,905	12,047	15,323	64,733	8,501
1960	319,665	19,164	3,241	94,137	32,429	21,080	11,566	64,480	7,350
1961	317,969	39,863	3,880	97,762	22,351	15,954	7,881	54,016	6,533
India (6)									
1956	87,102	35,826	6,616	13	25,773	1,739	5	0	0
1957	252,900	177,374	20,361	8	36,878	2,731	2	0	0
1958	175,949	144,070	116	6,977	11,366	2,923	56	0	0
1959	209,073	173,674	99	7,040	15,121	1,937	20	0	0
1960	425,250	272,299	49,418	8,777	88,374	488	20	0	1
1961	259,799	150,202	26,442	6,531	60,151	1,937	1,077	0	1
Italy (7)									
1956	160,335	10,667	3	5,498	55,952	4,922	10,765	75	2,203
1957	213,916	15,867	3	4,385	98,059	4,548	22,200	1,317	2,994
1958	141,553	22,081	21	2,488	59,074	5,809	9,154	2,162	4,481
1959	116,723	17,430	58	7,653	32,056	8,251	6,468	3,741	5,039
1960	159,140	26,607	240	3,792	76,652	4,245	1,492	10,274	2,685
1961	235,865	99,178	246	8,586	65,470	8,455	498	20,197	471

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Nuts and preparations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products	Other
		1/						1/	1/ 1/

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 2/					
		Thousand dollars							
Spain (8)									
1956	165,968	1,162	0	2,676	39,288	3,169	79,613	11	180
1957	99,746	1,042	0	5,518	14,543	2,051	40,361	2	19
1958	144,418	4	0	6,152	53,013	3,804	64,307	0	73
1959	89,922	0	0	9,941	21,813	4,820	43,523	0	1,846
1960	113,100	13,384	990	8,337	30,556	4	46,432	150	2,715
1961	154,266	64,574	90	25,039	24,770	2,358	23,572	15	3,068
Belgium (9)									
1956	164,771	29,276	2,045	49,184	24,512	8,671	2,485	15,076	1,642
1957	144,844	11,611	1,715	38,927	41,912	8,413	3,759	9,176	1,391
1958	102,530	5,431	846	46,018	12,192	6,613	355	7,278	1,663
1959	123,037	5,617	2,296	57,721	8,382	10,362	228	10,100	3,346
1960	136,857	6,828	1,002	46,664	34,494	9,220	2,211	14,045	3,127
1961	119,642	12,594	1,873	42,080	18,634	8,319	575	11,979	3,516
France (10)									
1956	138,081	51,729	444	4,450	50,841	3,797	252	9,914	534
1957	85,118	13,022	2	3,059	46,646	4,819	758	6,906	73
1958	86,652	34	4	2,072	65,624	5,565	71	5,138	0
1959	62,470	5,702	40	1,627	28,819	4,255	220	8,280	851
1960	128,157	670	6	422	93,531	3,607	1,480	8,581	886
1961	112,375	10,833	1	311	71,060	4,462	71	6,388	2,348
Brazil (11)									
1956	42,272	34,349	0	610	0	257	49	0	0
1957	40,727	33,342	0	0	0	40	71	4	0
1958	40,119	30,263	0	0	0	323	1,497	3	0
1959	46,315	41,257	0	0	0	0	15	1	0
1960	44,226	38,926	0	0	0	165	147	8	0
1961	112,220	105,682	0	0	0	11	50	2	3
UAR-Egypt (12)									
1956	48,527	32,876	0	0	0	4,346	40	0	0
1957	13,447	1,476	24	0	0	4,710	48	0	0
1958	15,275	2,122	0	0	0	5,777	7	0	0
1959	77,382	46,871	4,901	3,367	0	10,591	3,199	0	0
1960	99,137	73,545	48	3,264	0	8,683	4,649	0	0
1961	97,135	72,165	54	5,049	0	945	5,074	0	0
Pakistan (13)									
1956	91,136	31,470	45,184	2	75	2,309	172	0	0
1957	59,500	23,798	19,536	5	5,265	2,563	2,100	0	0
1958	65,295	45,698	14,103	0	1,616	235	85	0	0
1959	56,450	36,335	7,602	5	2,092	766	8,208	0	0
1960	99,014	70,892	12,867	89	1,604	1,448	7,805	0	0
1961	95,777	70,057	6,765	78	1,492	1,816	10,968	0	0
Venezuela (14)									
1956	72,491	12,836	2	76	257	378	1,774	67	166
1957	82,305	13,256	33	62	954	101	3,172	61	187
1958	83,611	13,375	33	79	166	39	2,856	258	375
1959	89,304	15,064	648	69	0	332	3,097	679	1,301
1960	92,208	15,637	1,021	83	0	1,486	3,297	742	602
1961	89,626	19,226	185	1,809	2,644	683	3,885	1,489	1,313
Korea, Rep. (15)									
1956	79,605	13,276	69	14,281	26,478	4,653	182	775	0
1957	123,191	24,020	23,499	15,283	22,227	2,117	2,302	6,251	4
1958	110,835	35,096	333	16,832	32,456	0	2,444	6,327	6
1959	59,688	15,144	374	0	26,383	0	2,820	3,139	11
1960	71,463	25,745	0	655	27,692	0	2,083	3,290	0
1961	87,010	26,289	0	10,193	35,512	0	67	2,012	6

Table 1Q--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations 1/	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products: 1/	Other 1/ 4/

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable fats and oils 1/ 2/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and: flour 1/	Rice, : milled 1/	Feed : grains 1/ 2/					
Thousand dollars									
Yugoslavia (16)									
1956	92,414	45,683	76	473	18,214	0	0	0	0
1957	128,591	60,888	0	0	18,497	7	5,763	1	0
1958	94,657	48,132	0	131	14,903	0	10,826	1	0
1959	102,008	61,420	19	819	18,787	0	11,635	0	116
1960	34,136	7,718	1,514	430	11,791	0	5,341	7	107
1961	86,649	50,062	649	134	15,778	0	9,430	246	41
Philippines (17)									
1956	53,715	10,550	79	11	4,137	1,682	485	145	317
1957	68,270	14,467	2,519	685	6,000	190	631	294	526
1958	75,695	20,026	8,520	5	11,595	2,804	400	207	572
1959	50,377	8,546	62	11	13,373	2,353	264	204	957
1960	65,290	12,655	1,046	7	21,293	785	299	223	1,016
1961	75,995	21,690	16	230	17,113	4,914	481	194	1,265
Taiwan (18)									
1956	51,544	12,834	0	460	12,746	2,811	13	10,485	0
1957	52,196	11,785	0	0	18,745	964	4	10,021	0
1958	52,366	16,522	0	39	17,169	2,280	1,335	9,143	0
1959	53,556	15,938	0	0	20,379	1,752	601	8,468	0
1960	58,367	17,179	1,610	725	17,498	1,808	129	15,867	0
1961	71,005	19,888	282	591	26,088	2,438	522	14,047	5/
Turkey (19)									
1956	35,792	19,946	1,412	300	0	0	3,888	0	0
1957	58,537	37,642	0	4,311	30	0	4,091	0	0
1958	55,345	16,056	0	2,177	0	0	26,199	0	0
1959	36,969	621	704	0	2	0	30,443	18	0
1960	36,368	26,575	396	1,289	14	0	5,674	39	0
1961	70,059	63,217	1,373	473	4	0	2	33	0
Poland (20)									
1956	1,799	0	0	173	213	27	0	0	0
1957	62,561	28,279	0	0	23,326	99	311	4,237	0
1958	79,215	20,346	1	12,347	25,003	0	6,579	835	0
1959	60,698	17,119	65	13,523	14,323	0	7,297	351	518
1960	131,086	75,802	1,100	23,990	15,537	1,233	6,217	0	548
1961	63,859	30,390	161	4,062	16,635	285	3,341	2,104	139
Switzerland (21)									
1956	56,126	11,206	383	1,773	12,025	9,427	484	140	33
1957	59,780	7,210	183	1,822	14,662	10,565	1,367	1,301	46
1958	36,471	430	273	3,029	5,542	7,797	544	1,124	37
1959	39,407	561	133	2,960	5,798	8,688	471	1,253	102
1960	54,121	2,581	337	2,689	15,346	8,829	1,426	2,246	442
1961	63,018	12,013	536	1,970	14,757	11,073	20	1,358	263
Mexico (22)									
1956	68,580	6,373	94	8,340	1	2,484	1,994	1,841	50
1957	103,512	130	5	51,843	4	2,529	1,521	1,405	544
1958	106,338	103	42	46,755	7	3,987	5,577	1,452	672
1959	61,488	372	69	5,067	14	6,297	610	690	690
1960	55,915	289	2,040	6,103	5	3,816	772	948	1,812
1961	60,108	866	726	6,444	1	4,687	7,259	733	1,335
Israel (23)									
1956	47,508	18,932	98	5,747	3,055	210	2,362	4,297	0
1957	45,359	17,957	50	7,288	2,043	305	29	6,732	5
1958	53,617	12,723	21	13,141	2,965	198	1,916	8,343	0
1959	55,179	13,161	917	16,157	2,714	215	2,331	15,289	0
1960	56,575	14,616	1,271	17,802	2,276	333	4,168	13,603	386
1961	54,340	13,801	947	16,170	962	221	4,099	14,797	0

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products 1/	Other 1/ 4/
Thousand dollars									
Yugoslavia (16)									
1956	4	150	0	13,392	0	4	2,154	1,502	10,762
1957	0	0	1	12,341	0	2	1,782	0	29,309
1958	0	0	0	4,880	0	1	1,860	13,718	205
1959	443	1,198	0	2,203	0	0	1,897	3,286	185
1960	561	609	0	1,129	0	2	706	4,065	156
1961	515	2	0	2,765	0	0	2,755	3,185	1,087
Philippines (17)									
1956	1,612	2,261	44	1,238	30	3,008	330	24,227	3,559
1957	2,279	2,796	62	1,369	48	2,871	348	25,709	7,476
1958	776	1,218	7	1,236	15	877	145	24,246	3,046
1959	1,031	1,595	22	1,276	2	225	421	16,379	3,656
1960	1,203	1,621	28	1,244	2	246	262	19,272	4,088
1961	2,351	2,054	34	1,514	0	133	125	20,377	3,504
Taiwan (18)									
1956	0	0	0	2,378	0	0	118	1,446	8,253
1957	20	9	4	2,045	0	3	249	2,450	5,897
1958	28	2	2	1,810	0	1	359	2,363	1,313
1959	3	13	3	2,371	2	4	59	2,696	1,267
1960	4	34	1	1,430	0	2	145	1,379	556
1961	149	155	1	2,377	8	4	121	3,382	952
Turkey (19)									
1956	0	5/	0	868	0	5	2,019	7,213	141
1957	0	7	0	3,471	2	4,496	1,392	225	2,870
1958	11	16	1	53	5/	40	1,860	2,688	6,244
1959	15	20	23	8	2,245	76	1,320	1,333	141
1960	1	3	5/	17	3	23	1,878	353	103
1961	7	85	0	48	10	14	3,134	1,484	175
Poland (20)									
1956	0	0	0	1,344	0	0	0	0	42
1957	0	0	0	6,061	0	0	36	5/	212
1958	206	1	0	2,959	0	2	2,621	1,821	6,494
1959	0	0	0	4,046	0	0	1,680	1,376	400
1960	23	0	0	2,825	0	0	1,459	1,610	742
1961	17	43	0	3,514	0	0	792	1,099	1,277
Switzerland (21)									
1956	5,172	4,206	1,989	2,732	1,087	379	305	18	4,767
1957	6,238	3,199	2,911	1,531	2,364	394	816	468	4,703
1958	4,994	2,641	67	1,000	4,214	307	728	12	3,732
1959	4,065	2,622	433	923	6,406	355	316	3	4,318
1960	3,974	2,918	469	441	7,539	178	937	14	3,755
1961	3,696	3,195	266	911	6,771	316	1,112	71	4,690
Mexico (22)									
1956	1,931	3,481	429	8,331	296	1,206	5,288	4,784	21,657
1957	2,368	3,315	879	5,479	351	1,272	3,354	4,453	24,060
1958	3,020	10,313	105	6,502	505	1,343	2,667	5,293	17,995
1959	3,083	9,580	94	2,585	516	2,120	6,236	5,430	18,035
1960	2,906	6,240	188	1,870	94	1,046	5,512	5,650	16,624
1961	2,758	3,851	296	1,967	179	1,219	4,410	6,514	16,863
Israel (23)									
1956	74	317	697	347	10	5,376	555	3,079	2,352
1957	423	116	3	182	30	5,486	933	1,591	2,186
1958	925	209	3	531	43	168	529	10,767	1,135
1959	351	468	11	97	26	203	313	1,869	1,057
1960	212	49	27	5/	48	132	371	121	1,160
1961	166	100	18	21	54	223	387	901	1,473

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable: fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and: flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 2/					
		Thousand dollars							
Hong Kong (24)									
1956	24,214	644	24	2	8,810	2,296	85	22	0
1957	27,889	1,085	1	2	12,672	2,052	73	39	0
1958	25,314	2,261	160	3	13,038	1,797	66	86	0
1959	35,263	2,560	228	2	16,165	2,923	207	743	0
1960	46,437	1,585	2,715	5	23,703	2,410	883	497	23
1961	51,464	1,610	2,028	33	24,193	4,342	1,727	631	11
Denmark (25)									
1956	44,197	6,033	17	4,639	2,103	8,209	39	10,706	2,998
1957	39,842	3,877	24	624	5,005	8,987	81	14,216	1,633
1958	39,765	1,855	86	11,904	1,627	8,302	147	10,542	861
1959	63,262	2,029	69	25,218	1,281	10,691	37	15,207	3,273
1960	55,380	405	102	15,193	3,275	9,152	117	18,232	2,456
1961	49,196	139	121	6,302	3,221	10,901	75	18,268	3,225
Morocco (26) 6/									
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1957	14,558	2,498	2	6	2,138	409	5,530	0	0
1958	10,435	2,032	6	5	1,767	50	3,069	558	0
1959	12,411	2,047	227	5	932	0	4,612	2,806	0
1960	16,384	5,348	600	0	1,444	38	5,731	1,313	0
1961	48,412	28,636	0	8,620	1,960	206	5,484	1,053	0
Sweden (27)									
1956	41,475	238	134	707	6,490	10,631	114	1,940	1,244
1957	50,401	2,241	144	354	19,250	11,660	171	0	418
1958	44,408	3,354	269	2,077	11,618	9,518	188	0	2
1959	36,424	584	380	5,717	5,919	7,827	298	24	136
1960	46,486	816	469	1,273	12,256	13,801	206	39	51
1961	48,330	886	402	506	14,386	15,429	72	2	44
Chile (28)									
1956	26,488	7,350	300	5	7,168	222	9,172	54	4
1957	26,787	7,119	1	3	10,488	103	6,167	0	0
1958	14,401	2,212	121	0	1,309	316	132	2	0
1959	10,532	2,619	628	0	1,171	251	1,505	0	0
1960	21,802	4,529	2,032	323	9,596	766	1,011	5	0
1961	34,291	14,677	1,116	948	5,972	1,372	4,032	1	0
Greece (29)									
1956	62,451	29,098	56	6,498	354	0	10,270	5/	1
1957	46,278	20,087	177	1,943	4,453	0	6,832	7	18
1958	24,385	8,861	1,100	5,778	60	0	14	48	38
1959	15,796	6,926	1,076	4,040	13	0	16	0	114
1960	16,983	5,814	612	5,668	970	0	657	1	76
1961	34,025	10,038	518	8,455	361	1	4,762	0	149
Tunisia (30)									
1956	5,741	5,081	4	3	0	603	0	0	0
1957	3,615	2,567	0	0	0	217	0	0	0
1958	3,934	2,549	4	0	0	341	0	0	0
1959	4,830	4,356	1	0	0	56	0	0	0
1960	11,681	10,237	603	223	0	265	0	0	0
1961	32,019	25,934	841	4,426	0	34	0	0	0
Norway (31)									
1956	32,930	5,917	1	7,735	1,022	5,473	1	3,458	1,954
1957	25,951	2,705	0	4,419	3,120	4,772	13	4,313	776
1958	24,801	4,026	0	5,227	930	5,125	24	2,459	952
1959	31,835	6,889	0	7,988	622	4,738	19	4,961	829
1960	32,886	3,814	4	7,131	2,194	5,718	29	5,853	847
1961	30,696	5,157	90	4,061	2,108	4,992	15	6,495	468

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

[illegible]

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 1/ 2/					
		Thousand dollars							
Australia (32)									
1956.....	26,015	0	0	0	6,826	17,947	3	0	0
1957.....	44,958	0	0	0	11,264	30,662	796	0	1
1958.....	34,050	0	0	0	9,190	21,633	755	0	0
1959.....	25,236	0	0	0	5,125	16,904	415	0	0
1960.....	33,433	0	33	0	8,916	16,558	1,147	3	223
1961.....	25,900	2	84	0	6,248	9,921	1,417	22	344
Viet-Nam (33) 7/									
1956.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1957.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1958.....	18,708	3,743	580	754	51	2,942	458	0	0
1959.....	20,332	4,922	342	5	20	3,134	423	0	0
1960.....	22,012	4,317	2,019	3	2,036	2,204	53	0	0
1961.....	25,827	4,887	413	2	4,885	2,429	199	5/	0
Peru (34)									
1956.....	13,281	4,155	11	1,089	0	145	380	8	0
1957.....	19,550	9,050	10	2,548	0	1	529	2	0
1958.....	22,310	7,901	6,539	1,307	0	176	89	0	0
1959.....	17,991	10,585	46	16	17	134	2,163	0	0
1960.....	18,479	8,113	4,368	154	130	0	917	1	4
1961.....	25,466	14,291	441	769	494	0	2,474	0	9
Colombia (35)									
1956.....	29,314	6,592	0	2	6,682	43	2,106	4	1
1957.....	33,588	7,318	3	6	10,218	0	4,582	135	0
1958.....	25,565	6,167	1	482	6,534	77	1,004	52	0
1959.....	23,603	7,481	1	241	1,176	44	4,988	41	3
1960.....	24,764	8,777	600	0	0	3	5,949	61	1
1961.....	25,087	9,489	1,386	2,962	0	37	372	190	0
Indonesia (36)									
1956.....	54,706	5,935	33,670	0	4,222	9,394	17	0	0
1957.....	22,056	1,950	4,351	0	6,168	7,510	16	0	0
1958.....	11,935	24	5,400	22	4,518	1,159	13	0	0
1959.....	19,123	686	11,505	17	3,361	1,666	28	0	0
1960.....	23,624	6,056	9,854	8	6,694	129	4	12	0
1961.....	24,598	1,124	13,095	8	6,435	2,129	2	0	0
Algeria (37)									
1956.....	6,449	2,817	0	1	95	438	3,040	0	0
1957.....	3,452	0	0	4	225	604	1,909	0	0
1958.....	587	95	0	4	114	278	0	0	0
1959.....	3,725	2,836	0	0	136	340	2	0	0
1960.....	1,573	757	63	0	0	270	0	59	0
1961.....	23,859	21,650	36	776	26	255	0	0	0
Ireland (38)									
1956.....	20,563	1,905	7	7,286	541	6,313	145	0	607
1957.....	12,743	773	0	526	629	7,588	29	0	434
1958.....	16,493	1,414	14	522	591	10,546	0	0	428
1959.....	16,637	235	37	3,853	214	8,341	5/	0	739
1960.....	19,658	53	41	3,610	1,080	10,761	1	0	340
1961.....	21,672	187	54	5,212	454	11,964	1	0	314
Portugal (39)									
1956.....	23,858	10,499	0	0	5,724	3,197	0	0	0
1957.....	19,670	3,973	0	7	9,607	2,886	1	0	0
1958.....	9,522	847	0	3	2,837	3,600	3	1	15
1959.....	7,301	1,751	0	3	603	3,208	3	4	122
1960.....	15,244	5,046	1,032	4	3,466	4,641	1	0	0
1961.....	20,409	10,898	0	7	3,728	3,617	3	0	9

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and preparations	Vegetables: and preparations	Nuts and preparations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products	Other
		1/						1/	1/ 1/
Thousand dollars									
Australia (32)									
1956.....	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,219
1957.....	5	27	0	0	0	4	0	1	2,198
1958.....	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	3	2,453
1959.....	5	126	6	4	0	0	6	4	2,641
1960.....	106	607	834	16	643	1	170	20	4,156
1961.....	238	2,179	303	8	285	16	156	11	4,666
Viet-Nam (33) 7/									
1956.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1957.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1958.....	263	109	3	1	16	87	3	8,964	734
1959.....	172	89	0	8	18	75	0	9,084	2,040
1960.....	163	175	5/	12	4	51	0	9,833	1,142
1961.....	100	138	5/	0	4	12	0	11,362	1,396
Peru (34)									
1956.....	617	432	66	1,879	46	78	3	2,535	1,837
1957.....	969	711	91	1,305	150	124	22	1,285	2,753
1958.....	639	464	50	773	103	159	4	2,196	1,910
1959.....	338	342	52	1,360	110	96	0	1,152	1,580
1960.....	380	263	50	870	70	51	60	762	2,286
1961.....	523	346	78	1,734	112	73	7	1,528	2,587
Colombia (35)									
1956.....	590	349	64	1,519	0	5	432	1,384	9,541
1957.....	172	102	24	2,061	0	5	76	607	8,279
1958.....	101	123	1	1,944	2	17	16	3,954	5,090
1959.....	173	101	4	2,275	0	7	265	1,013	5,790
1960.....	92	138	17	2,214	1	10	86	1,419	5,396
1961.....	65	1,031	8	2,650	8	10	79	2,262	4,538
Indonesia (36)									
1956.....	160	70	9	42	4	40	0	705	438
1957.....	133	93	1	66	0	29	0	1,319	420
1958.....	33	37	10	55	2	17	0	606	39
1959.....	62	47	4	68	5	2	0	1,627	45
1960.....	53	60	8	49	11	5	0	626	55
1961.....	60	46	0	46	5	13	0	1,451	184
Algeria (37)									
1956.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
1957.....	13	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	694
1958.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	86
1959.....	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	247	103
1960.....	4	0	3	57	0	0	0	164	196
1961.....	4	3	0	0	0	27	0	641	441
Ireland (38)									
1956.....	2,228	108	62	551	0	9	32	0	769
1957.....	1,524	87	167	120	0	0	21	2	843
1958.....	2,060	99	0	29	0	1	17	12	760
1959.....	1,792	170	59	154	0	0	21	2	1,020
1960.....	2,640	73	122	15	0	23	13	7	879
1961.....	2,379	67	54	254	2	4	4	13	709
Portugal (39)									
1956.....	22	11	0	50	0	119	30	298	3,908
1957.....	7	7	0	13	0	11	113	11	3,034
1958.....	3	6	0	0	0	2	106	1,805	294
1959.....	4	17	0	1	0	20	17	1,193	355
1960.....	5	14	0	46	0	1	94	518	376
1961.....	3	8	0	47	0	62	34	1,345	648

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable fats and oils 1/ 3/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and: flour	Rice, milled	Feed grains					
		1/	1/	1/ 2/					
Thousand dollars									
Austria (40)									
1956.....	38,054	7,046	51	11,367	5,422	4,618	119	0	0
1957.....	32,290	3,170	45	13,459	8,921	1,243	240	0	0
1958.....	20,724	2,586	0	6,514	6,345	2,723	227	0	0
1959.....	18,253	2,222	4	10,818	1,708	1,673	101	0	0
1960.....	24,980	1,048	184	15,193	4,424	2,350	2	0	0
1961.....	20,032	221	41	11,241	6,464	262	8	5	0
S.Africa,Rep.(41)									
1956.....	13,039	1,796	149	66	2,625	507	175	64	0
1957.....	11,683	0	84	2	4,677	463	102	185	6
1958.....	9,118	1	51	0	4,151	40	54	4	0
1959.....	16,001	6,384	972	0	2,454	135	57	4	0
1960.....	17,393	31	2,751	31	6,857	75	429	0	0
1961.....	19,991	4	5,909	32	7,599	293	130	14	0
Iran (42)									
1956.....	9,573	5,582	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
1957.....	6,213	4,582	2	8	0	0	159	1	0
1958.....	3,926	1,210	1	1	0	0	84	0	0
1959.....	5,197	581	14	5	0	0	877	0	0
1960.....	11,550	3,278	721	2,680	0	0	1,814	1	0
1961.....	18,339	11,078	52	912	0	0	2,671	0	0
UAR-Syria (43)									
1956.....	999	0	0	2	0	0	250	517	0
1957.....	971	0	0	0	0	30	250	299	0
1958.....	592	22	0	1	6	38	60	200	0
1959.....	715	150	0	76	0	0	20	209	0
1960.....	22,851	15,131	2	7,442	0	24	23	0	0
1961.....	16,786	15,728	17	693	10	29	2	48	0
U.S.S.R. (44)									
1956.....	1,280	0	0	1,157	2	0	0	0	0
1957.....	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1958.....	262	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1959.....	142	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1960.....	1,903	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
1961.....	15,180	0	0	5/	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand (45)									
1956.....	7,583	15	0	0	0	6,453	6	0	0
1957.....	12,024	112	0	1	0	9,896	16	0	0
1958.....	8,266	164	0	5	112	6,700	20	0	0
1959.....	10,318	80	1	4	486	8,415	24	0	0
1960.....	6,682	104	0	4	2,447	3,195	25	0	0
1961.....	14,928	142	0	4	4,048	9,191	38	0	0
Finland (46)									
1956.....	18,772	6,490	0	1,672	4,197	3,492	2	386	657
1957.....	7,524	1,889	0	0	3,075	2,225	9	0	0
1958.....	11,154	3,227	0	1	2,957	2,742	5	0	0
1959.....	10,324	1,127	0	315	2,728	3,955	0	0	0
1960.....	12,523	0	0	57	4,067	2,858	274	818	0
1961.....	14,818	747	0	3	3,843	4,722	2	0	0
Jordan (47)									
1956.....	717	0	0	0	0	527	2	0	0
1957.....	1,157	5/	0	1	0	643	3	0	0
1958.....	3,615	1,574	2	1,053	0	821	2	0	0
1959.....	8,508	5,807	4	1,539	0	997	8	0	0
1960.....	10,059	7,321	46	1,466	22	997	10	0	0
1961.....	13,647	11,633	195	147	0	870	7	0	0

Table 10.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and preparations	Vegetables: and preparations	Nuts and preparations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products	Other
		1/						1/	1/ 1/
Thousand dollars									
Austria (40)									
1956	331	40	11	4,012	0	5	309	115	4,608
1957	164	31	0	1,565	0	51	326	81	2,994
1958	304	18	1	453	0	1	312	998	242
1959	369	55	31	269	1	17	283	178	524
1960	466	102	13	29	41	0	357	218	553
1961	476	104	1	15	472	9	136	74	503
S.Africa,Rep.(41)									
1956	41	571	48	5,536	0	4	10	132	1,315
1957	229	654	63	3,408	2	21	0	193	1,594
1958	167	584	24	2,412	10	16	30	162	1,412
1959	135	662	46	3,479	0	3	0	256	1,414
1960	152	541	50	4,080	5	21	14	314	2,042
1961	164	531	23	2,825	29	16	8	307	2,107
Iran (42)									
1956	53	37	8	301	5	14	66	2,794	670
1957	96	80	3	354	27	59	113	462	267
1958	155	180	21	1,147	61	41	44	524	457
1959	187	92	16	2,621	59	25	0	435	285
1960	250	253	16	1,802	69	52	9	388	217
1961	82	93	9	2,024	31	10	3	752	622
UAR-Syria (43)									
1956	34	3	0	0	0	0	3	10	180
1957	4	2	0	105	0	0	57	13	211
1958	2	11	2	1	0	0	58	21	170
1959	5/	1	0	5	0	0	0	235	19
1960	8	6	5/	0	0	0	51	89	75
1961	0	2	0	0	0	0	42	163	52
U.S.S.R. (44)									
1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
1957	0	0	0	2,068	0	0	331	0	1
1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	0
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	36
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,798	0	95
1961	0	0	0	15,145	0	0	0	0	35
Thailand (45)									
1956	128	80	1	126	0	9	0	396	369
1957	23	109	0	0	0	18	0	898	951
1958	57	129	2	92	0	21	2	416	544
1959	77	156	3	10	0	18	0	340	704
1960	37	188	5	6	5	13	0	267	686
1961	62	164	7	2	0	3	0	537	730
Finland (46)									
1956	1,472	10	4	133	0	6	20	0	231
1957	132	2	0	26	0	1	6	0	159
1958	2,042	80	0	23	0	0	26	1	50
1959	1,539	21	179	184	0	0	16	0	260
1960	3,482	73	264	101	0	0	82	2	445
1961	4,276	116	31	9	0	24	92	5/	953
Jordan (47)									
1956	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	172
1957	8	6	4	0	2	0	0	254	236
1958	16	11	1	0	0	6	0	72	57
1959	6	10	4	0	0	4	0	15	114
1960	7	6	1	0	1	2	0	51	129
1961	10	38	1	0	5/	3	54	344	345

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable fats and oils 1/ 2/	Oilseeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and:	Rice,	Feed					
		flour 1/	milled 1/	grains 2/					
Thousand dollars									
Jamaica (48)									
1956	6,700	3,004	31	108	453	25	9	0	10
1957	8,474	2,951	58	469	607	1	13	0	24
1958	8,832	2,338	63	877	340	41	44	0	23
1959	8,479	1,893	50	726	144	43	152	1	27
1960	10,127	1,371	470	727	628	151	171	0	14
1961	10,787	1,102	773	602	537	459	53	0	11
Congo, Rep. (49)									
1956	4,389	1,880	0	0	0	565	4	0	0
1957	5,617	3,170	12	0	0	615	21	0	0
1958	4,628	2,446	13	0	0	1,100	3	0	0
1959	3,820	2,007	32	0	0	444	7	1	0
1960	4,121	1,687	154	0	0	37	69	5/	0
1961	10,568	4,132	2,208	30	0	358	3	0	0
Trin. & Tobago (50)									
1956	4,474	877	269	5	137	252	2	0	82
1957	6,590	1,913	368	9	337	480	13	0	28
1958	7,054	1,908	480	45	308	326	7	0	7
1959	6,805	1,280	1	257	293	499	11	0	73
1960	8,859	1,872	12	266	199	746	12	0	55
1961	10,434	2,632	24	460	240	649	15	0	104
Other 8/									
1956	390,261	80,684	35,538	5,462	9,827	25,535	41,194	318	2,108
1957	367,524	73,608	45,291	4,994	12,912	22,687	13,977	298	2,389
1958	323,699	70,800	54,255	7,153	5,415	17,163	10,497	259	3,067
1959	358,529	81,051	56,085	16,344	11,755	25,959	11,741	1,771	2,561
1960	323,847	88,451	31,849	18,751	10,208	19,058	11,947	3,782	1,701
1961	269,589	78,596	21,058	12,154	8,836	23,285	10,010	3,643	606
E. E. C. 9/									
1956	1,101,433	184,185	2,956	160,184	218,273	75,495	53,974	95,611	9,793
1957	1,093,665	98,697	1,954	106,766	358,275	80,552	84,041	93,325	5,988
1958	821,583	79,396	3,010	157,991	197,359	89,500	17,066	71,012	7,782
1959	926,011	66,673	10,836	241,717	104,468	82,143	42,260	119,199	22,305
1960	1,098,724	64,709	7,427	197,646	312,891	88,257	44,352	135,464	18,604
1961	1,157,051	192,073	15,026	186,575	232,897	96,501	28,659	133,947	16,274
E. F. T. A. 10/									
1956	658,498	104,135	595	98,205	109,637	152,581	2,771	18,358	9,602
1957	728,595	74,522	397	104,703	203,712	168,507	6,692	32,004	4,167
1958	584,964	55,591	1,670	127,777	92,239	161,360	2,273	18,290	1,985
1959	621,916	47,286	2,872	178,552	48,911	148,037	2,696	30,377	6,441
1960	738,923	48,897	4,893	160,780	112,093	189,672	6,608	37,622	5,883
1961	662,310	57,132	5,319	113,719	97,675	175,683	3,083	34,707	4,622

Table 10.—U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations 1/	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products: 1/	Other 1/ 1/

1/ Includes food exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

2/ Feed grains: Barley, corn, oats, and grain sorghums, excluding products.

3/ Excludes essential oils which are included in "other".

4/ Other commodities: Mainly feeds and fodders, field and garden seeds, coffee, hops, essential oils, sugar and related products, and live animals.

5/ Less than \$500.

6/ Not separately classified prior to 1957.

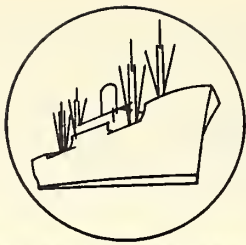
7/ Not separately classified prior to 1958.

8/ Values for "other countries", being residuals, are overstated because allowances were not made for cumulative effect of items under \$500 (footnote 5).

9/ The European Economic Community (Common Market) includes the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, West Germany, and Italy.

10/ The European Free Trade Association includes the United Kingdom, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and Portugal.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.



Export Fact Sheet

FISCAL YEAR 1962

U.S. agricultural exports set value record in fiscal year 1961-62. Value totaled \$5,141 million, 4 percent above the 1960-61 level. Volume equaled the previous year's record. The export value was equivalent to one-sixth of cash receipts from farm marketings totaling \$35,243 million.

One acre of every 5 harvested produces for export. The output of 63 million acres of U.S. cropland moved abroad in 1961-62. Exports accounted for over half of the output of wheat, dried edible peas, rice, and hops; about two-fifths of tallow and nonfat dry milk production; about one-third of the cotton and soybeans produced; nearly one-third of the dried prunes and tobacco grown; about one-fourth of raisin and rye output; and one-fifth of barley and cottonseed production.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products. U.S. farmers in 1961 supplied about one-fifth of the world's agricultural exports. U.S. agricultural exports in 1961-62 required financing, inland transportation, storage, and ocean transportation for 45 million long tons of cargo -- enough to fill over 1 million freight cars or 4,500 cargo ships. In moving these exports, an average of 12 ships departed each day.

Exports are assisted by Government programs. Of the \$5.1 billion of U.S. agricultural exports in 1961-62, a record \$3.5 billion were commercial sales for dollars, and \$1.6 billion moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs (foreign currency sales, donations, barter, and long-term supply and dollar credit sales). Moreover, so that major products such as wheat, cotton, and at times feed grains could compete in world markets, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) made export payments to exporters in cash or in kind or sold stocks at less than domestic prices. An estimated \$2 billion of exports moved in this way -- equally divided between Government-financed programs, mainly P.L. 480, and commercial sales for dollars. This export assistance, principally in the form of export payments, was valued at about \$600 million -- an amount not included in the value of agricultural exports.

Recent export gains stem mainly from dollar sales. U.S. agricultural exports climbed \$1.1 billion from the average of the 3 years ending June 30, 1957 (the first 3 years of P.L. 480) to the average of the 3 years ending June 30, 1962. Ninety percent of the rise was in commercial sales for dollars; 10 percent, in P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports under programs and commercial sales are shown in the following table:

Year : ending : June 30:	Total : exports :	Com'l. : sales : f/dols. 1/	Under : Govt. : progs. 2/	Year : ending : June 30:	Total : exports :	Com'l. : sales : f/dols. 1/	Under : Govt. : progs. 2/
		--Million dollars--				--Million dollars--	
1951....	3,411	2,215	1,196	1957....	4,728	2,771	1,957
1952....	4,053	3,430	623	1958....	4,003	2,752	1,251
1953....	2,819	2,369	450	1959....	3,719	2,465	1,254
1954....	2,936	2,331	605	1960....	4,517	3,203	1,314
1955....	3,144	2,278	866	1961....	4,946	3,393	1,553
1956....	3,496	2,129	1,367	1962....	5,141	3,491	1,650

1/ "Commercial sales for dollars" include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities, with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) credits for relatively short periods; (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less-than-domestic market prices; and (3) export payments in cash or in kind. 2/ Sales for foreign currency, barter, and donations.

EXPORT BY COMMODITIES (FISCAL YEAR 1962 EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

WHEAT New export record for wheat and flour equivalent of grain: 716 million bushels valued at \$1,283 million; 70 percent (quantity) was under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Exports were 58 percent of U.S. 1961 wheat production and 43 percent of world exports.

FEED GRAINS New export record for combined volume of corn, barley, oats, and grain sorghums: 14.6 million metric tons, including major products, valued at \$727 million; 27 percent (value) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Exports were 29 percent of U.S. 1961 feed grain sales by farmers and 53 percent of world feed grain exports. U.S. corn exports were the largest on record.

COTTON Exports of 4,769,000 running bales valued at \$664 million; one-fourth (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Exports were one-third of both U.S. 1961 cotton production and world cotton exports (August 1961-July 1962).

TOBACCO Export weight of 520 million pounds valued at \$407 million, a new value record; 19 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Exports were 29 percent of U.S. 1961 tobacco crop and 30 percent of free-world tobacco exports (calendar year 1961).

SOYBEANS New export record of 147 million bushels valued at \$374 million; 3 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Although included under the price support program, soybeans moved abroad without export payment, because world prices have been above the domestic market.

Exports were one-fifth of the U.S. 1961 soybean crop and 86 percent of world soybean exports (calendar year 1961).

FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS New record export value: \$282 million; less than 1 percent (value) moved under Government programs. Export value was 17 percent of U.S. 1961 commercial sales. It included \$116 million of fresh fruits; \$69 million of canned fruits; \$46 million of dried fruits; and \$44 million of fruit juices.

SOYBEAN AND COTTONSEED OILS Exports of 1,319 million pounds (70 percent soybean oil and 30 percent cottonseed oil) valued at \$176 million; 60 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports included 230 million pounds not separately reported in official Bureau of the Census trade statistics. Exports were one-fifth of U.S. 1961 oil production; soybean and cottonseed oils, plus oil equivalent of exported seeds, represented about 78 percent of world exports of these oils (calendar year 1961).

VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS Export value of \$136 million; less than 1 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs. Export value, about 8 percent of U.S. commercial sales, included \$50 million of fresh vegetables; \$29 million of canned vegetables; and \$28 million of dried peas and beans.

RICE Exports of 20.3 million bags (milled rice) valued at \$132 million; 47 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports were 54 percent of U.S. 1961 rice production and 15 percent of world rice exports (calendar year 1961).

DAIRY PRODUCTS Exports valued at \$128 million (calendar year 1961); 56 percent moved under export programs. Exports were about 1 percent of U.S. milk output (calendar year 1961). They included 809 million pounds of nonfat dry milk, 8 million pounds of cheese, and 68 million pounds of evaporated milk.

TALLOW AND INEDIBLE GREASES Exports of 1.8 billion pounds valued at \$127 million; 13 percent (quantity) moved under Government programs. Exports were more than two-fifths of U.S. production and three-fourths of world exports (calendar year 1961).

POULTRY AND PRODUCTS Exports of \$101 million of poultry and poultry products; less than 1 percent (value) moved under Government programs. They included record 300 million pounds of poultry meat, 4 percent of U.S. output, 46 percent of world exports (calendar year 1961); 18 million dozen eggs, less than 1 percent of U.S. output; 18 million day-old chicks; and 9.7 million pounds of egg solids.

HIDES AND SKINS Record exports of 11.4 million pieces valued at \$84 million, mainly cattle hides. Exports were one-fourth of U.S. output (calendar year 1961).

LARD

Exports of 433 million pounds valued at \$43 million, all shipped commercially for dollars.

Exports were 17 percent of U.S. production and 57 percent of world exports (calendar year 1961).

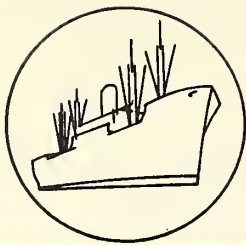
VARIETY

Record exports of 124 million pounds valued at \$26 million.

MEATS

Exports were 6 percent of U.S. variety meat output (calendar year 1961).

Exports were mainly beef and pork livers and beef tongues.



Import Fact Sheet

FISCAL YEAR 1962

U.S. agricultural imports in fiscal year 1962 were 3 percent above the low 1960-61 value. Imports totaled \$3,767 million in 1961-62 compared with \$3,645 million in 1960-61. Quantity of imports increased by 7 percent. Supplementary (partially competitive) imports gained 13 percent in value and 15 percent in quantity, while complementary (noncompetitive) items fell 6 percent in value but increased 1 percent in quantity. Agricultural commodities accounted for 24 percent of total U.S. imports for consumption in fiscal year 1962.

The United States is the world's second largest agricultural importing country, accounting for about one-sixth of world agricultural imports. Running slightly ahead is the United Kingdom.

U.S. market for agricultural imports is relatively stable. Although the U.S. population has increased over 50 percent since the late 1920's, the volume of agricultural imports has risen only by 12 percent. The import quantity index rose to 109 (1952-54=100) in fiscal year 1962 from an average of 94 in 1925-29. Upward movements in world prices, for the most part, have accounted for the two-thirds rise in value since the late 1920's.

Supplementary commodities comprise about half of the value of U.S. agricultural imports. During the 1950's, an average of 44 percent of the agricultural imports supplemented the output of U.S. agriculture. In the past 3 years, supplementary imports have risen to half of the agricultural total -- due mainly to larger purchases of cattle, meats, fruits, vegetables, copra, and tobacco. Imports of meats and stocker and feeder cattle -- the major factor in the rise -- totaled \$539 million in 1961-62 compared with \$398 million in 1960-61. Some fruits and vegetables were imported, mostly from Canada and Mexico, in greatest amounts during the winter and early spring months. Also imported were commodities such as cheese specialties, certain types of hides and skins, short harsh Asiatic cotton, and various oriental tobaccos representing varieties or types not produced in the United States or not produced in large enough volume to meet domestic demand. Other important supplementary imports were sugar, vegetable oils, nuts, and grains.

Supplementary agricultural imports are usually smaller than agricultural exports. During the past 3 decades, supplementary imports as a group have exceeded agricultural exports only twice: by \$135 million in fiscal year 1937 and by \$279 million in fiscal 1941. Combined imports of complementary and supplementary commodities have surpassed agricultural exports in 18 of the past 30 years, during the 1930's and 1950's.

Complementary commodities now represent a smaller share of the value of agricultural imports. During the 1950's, an average of 56 percent of U.S. agricultural imports -- consisting of items not produced in commercial volume in the United States, except for some bananas and coffee in Hawaii -- were complementary to U.S. production. In the past 3 years, complementary products have accounted for half of the agricultural import trade. Major complementary commodities were coffee, crude natural rubber, cocoa beans, carpet wool, bananas, tea, spices, and cordage fiber.

Domestic price changes have an important effect on imports. Agricultural imports show a definite response to price changes in the domestic market. Higher domestic prices stimulate imports, while lower prices discourage them. An example of this is the recent fluctuation in cattle and meat imports as prices changed. Reduced cow slaughter in 1958 accompanied by higher prices for processing beef caused imports of nonbreeding cattle and meat to rise to \$507 million in fiscal year 1959. As domestic cow slaughter increased in the summer of 1960, the price for slaughter cows broke sharply, and nonbreeding cattle and meat imports fell to \$398 million in 1961. In fiscal year 1962, imports of nonbreeding cattle and meat imports increased to \$539 million. Larger-than-normal beef imports in the past 3 years can be traced to a level of cow slaughter so low that prices for canner and cutter cows at Chicago were well above \$12.00 per cwt. When prices remained below this level, imports dropped sharply.

Over half of agricultural imports come from 10 countries. The United States imports agricultural commodities from more than 125 countries, but over half comes from only 10. In fiscal year 1962, 53 percent came from the 10 countries. They shipped over half of the supplementary as well as the complementary imports taken by the United States. A number of the major suppliers were the newly-developing countries with predominantly agricultural economies. Brazil continued to be the major supplier, with \$485 million of shipments.

U.S. agricultural imports by country of origin, fiscal year 1962

Country	Supplementary	Complementary	Total
	--Million dollars--		
Brazil.....:	87	398	485
Mexico.....:	194	80	274
Philippines.....:	234	10	244
Colombia.....:	8	199	207
Canada.....:	200	4	204
Australia.....:	167	1	168
New Zealand.....:	95	36	131
Dominican Republic....:	70	29	99
Peru.....:	79	16	95
India.....:	59	31	90
Other.....:	859	911	1,770
Total.....:	2,052	1,715	3,767

Imports are unrestricted except for certain products. Legislative authority exists to regulate imports of commodities only under specific conditions. For example, whenever imports materially interfere with the marketing quota, price support, or other programs conducted by USDA, the law provides for regulation of such imports under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended. Commodities controlled at present under Section 22 are wheat and wheat products; cotton, certain cotton waste, and cotton produced in any stage preceding spinning into yarn (picker lap); certain manufactured dairy products; and peanuts. Sugar imports are regulated by quotas under the Sugar Act of 1948, as Amended, to provide a stable market for domestic sugar.

Import duties average relatively low for U.S. agricultural imports. About 55 percent of agricultural imports in fiscal year 1962 were free of duty, including nearly all of the complementary commodities. For the 45 percent of the commodities which were dutiable, the ad valorem equivalent of all duties averaged 11 percent. The ad valorem equivalent for all agricultural imports -- free and dutiable -- averaged 6 percent.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

SUGAR	4.2 million short tons valued at \$471 million, mainly from the Philippines, Peru, Mexico, Dominican Republic, and Brazil. Sugar accounted for 12 percent of U.S. agricultural imports. Imports accounted for 45 percent of U.S. consumption. The United States takes almost one-fifth of world sugar imports.
MEATS	Beef, 788 million pounds, product weight, valued at \$259 million, mainly from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Argentina; pork, 194 million pounds valued at \$123 million, mainly from Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, and Canada. Total meat imports included manufacturing-type boneless beef, corned beef, specialty pork items, and canned hams. Meat imports accounted for 5 percent of U.S. meat consumption and 11 percent of total U.S. agricultural imports.
DUTIABLE CATTLE	1.2 million head valued at \$108 million, up sharply from the previous year. Drought conditions in both Mexico and Canada forced ranchers and farmers there to ship large numbers of cattle to the United States. Cattle imports were 3 percent of U.S. slaughter and 3 percent of total U.S. agricultural imports.
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILBEARING MATERIALS	Oil equivalent of imports was 1.1 billion pounds valued at \$151 million, principally from the Philippines, Brazil, Argentina, Republic of the Congo, and Italy. Imports included copra, coconut oil, castor beans and oil, and tung, olive, palm, and palm kernel oils. Imported oils have special characteristics for industrial uses. Imports of oils and oilbearing materials accounted for 8 percent of U.S. vegetable oil consumption and 4 percent of total U.S. agricultural imports.

TOBACCO 165 million pounds valued at a record \$109 million. Imports, principally from Turkey and Greece, consisted mainly of oriental types for blending, cigar filler, and scrap. The United States imports one-tenth of the tobacco it uses, and the imports comprise 3 percent of total U.S. agricultural imports.

APPAREL 167 million pounds, actual weight, valued at \$109 million, up
WOOL sharply from the previous year, coming mainly from Australia, Republic of South Africa, Uruguay, and New Zealand. The National Wool Act of 1954 has supported prices to encourage domestic production. Output has risen slightly, but smaller use of wool and greater use of synthetics have done more to reduce imports. Apparel wool imports account for nearly two-fifths of U.S. consumption of apparel wool and 3 percent of all U.S. agricultural imports.

FRUITS \$90 million, highest on record, mostly specialized commodities or
AND supplements in offseasons.
PREPARATIONS Main sources were Spain, Mexico, Canada, and the Philippines. Imports were 6 percent of U.S. cash receipts from fruit marketings and 2 percent of total U.S. agricultural imports.

VEGETABLES \$88 million, about one-fourth above the 15-year average. Half
AND were vegetables imported in winter and spring months, princi-
PREPARATIONS pally from Mexico. Imports were 5 percent of U.S. cash receipts from vegetable marketings and 2 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

GRAINS \$55 million, principally barley and feed wheat from Canada.
AND Barley imports were up sharply due to reduced U.S. supplies of
PREPARATIONS malting barley. Wheat and wheat-product imports are regulated by Section 22 quotas. Imports of grains and preparations were 1 percent each of cash receipts from grain marketings and all U.S. agricultural imports.

DAIRY \$54 million, principally cheese from Switzerland, Denmark, the
PRODUCTS Netherlands, New Zealand, and Italy; and casein from Argentina. Dairy products made up 1 percent of U.S. agricultural imports. Cheese imports constituted 4 percent of U.S. consumption.

COTTON 158 thousand bales valued at \$27 million, mainly long staple. Except for short harsh Asiatic cotton, imports are regulated by Section 22 quotas. Cotton imports, mainly from Egypt, Mexico, and Peru, were about 1 percent each of U.S. consumption and agricultural imports.

COMPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

COFFEE	3 billion pounds valued at a 10-year low of \$947 million, three-fourths from Latin America -- mainly Brazil and Colombia. Coffee accounted for 25 percent of U.S. agricultural imports. The United States buys about half of world coffee exports.
CRUDE NATURAL RUBBER	932 million pounds valued at \$231 million, well below the 1955-59 average, practically all from Asia. Rubber accounted for 6 percent of U.S. agricultural imports. Crude natural rubber now accounts for only 28 percent of total rubber use in the United States compared with nearly 40 percent in the early 1950's. The United States buys about one-sixth of world rubber exports.
COCOA BEANS	681 million pounds valued at \$140 million, two thirds coming from three countries -- Ghana, Brazil, and Nigeria. Cocoa beans equaled 4 percent of U.S. agricultural imports. The United States buys about one-third of world cocoa bean exports.
CARPET WOOL	185 million pounds valued at \$96 million, mainly from Argentina, New Zealand, Pakistan, Syria, and Iraq. Carpet wool makes up 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports. Wool now accounts for 20 percent of fiber used in carpet manufacturing because of increased use of manmade fibers.
BANANAS	\$78 million, mainly from Ecuador, Panama, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Bananas accounted for 2 percent of U.S. agricultural imports. The United States buys nearly one-half of world banana exports.



Export Highlights

JULY-NOVEMBER 1962

U.S. agricultural exports valued at \$1,992 million in July-November 1962 were 5 percent below the \$2,099 million in the same period a year earlier. The 1962 figure includes actual exports of \$1,547 million for July-October and an estimate of \$445 million for November. This past November's exports were \$45 million below November a year before. The decline in the first 5 months of the current fiscal year reflected smaller exports of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and animal products. Somewhat offsetting these declines were substantial gains in feed grains, soybeans, rice, and vegetable oils. Exports of fruits and vegetables were up moderately. (See table 11.)

Animals and animal products. Exports of animals and animal products in July-November totaled \$235 million, 13 percent below the \$267 million in these 5 months in 1961. Most of the decline was in tallow, reflecting mainly smaller exports to Japan because of greater use of synthetic detergents in soap manufacturing there. Exports of poultry meat to the European Economic Community declined sharply following the increase in import levies imposed on July 30. Lard exports to the United Kingdom declined somewhat because of increased competition from European producers.

Cotton. July-November exports of cotton were an estimated 1.2 million running bales in 1962 compared with 2 million in these months of 1961. Foreign importers have been purchasing cotton only for current needs because of price and supply uncertainties. Cotton stocks in the foreign free world are about 1 million bales below the level of a year ago. Foreign free world production this season is more than a million bales above a year earlier. Foreign consumption of cotton is continuing at a high level.

Fruits and preparations. Exports of fruits and preparations totaled \$141 million in July-November compared with \$132 million in the like period a year earlier. Nearly all of the increase represented canned fruits, which are in abundant supply at relatively low prices in the United States. Exports of dried prunes and canned orange juice were slightly larger this past July-November than a year earlier.

Grains and preparations. Among the grains and preparations, exports of wheat totaled an estimated 223 million bushels in July-November compared with 305 million in the same period a year earlier. There has been a substantial increase in world wheat production in the past year in both the traditional

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-November 1961 and 1962

Commodity	July-November		Change
	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>	
	-- <u>Million dollars</u> --		<u>Percent</u>
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products.....	57	53	-7
Fats, oils, and greases.....	76	55	-28
Hides and skins.....	36	37	+3
Meats and meat products.....	34	32	-6
Poultry products.....	42	34	-19
Other.....	24	24	0
Total animals, etc.....	269	235	-13
Cotton, excluding linters.....	278	163	-41
Fruits and preparations.....	132	141	+7
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products.....	214	303	+42
Rice, milled.....	27	46	+70
Wheat and flour.....	552	409	-26
Other.....	11	19	+73
Total grains, etc.....	804	777	-3
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils <u>2/</u>	50	69	+38
Soybeans.....	159	186	+17
Other.....	38	62	+63
Total oilseeds, etc. <u>2/</u>	247	317	+28
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	244	208	-15
Vegetables and preparations.....	50	59	+18
Other.....	75	92	+23
Total exports.....	2,099	1,992	-5

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other."

importing countries and in some minor exporting countries. Of particular significance to the United States was the large harvest in Western Europe, the leading dollar market for U.S. wheat.

Feed grain exports estimated at 6 million metric tons in July-November were 43 percent above the 4.2 million in the like period a year earlier. Most of the gain reflected larger exports to the European Economic Community. July-October exports to the EEC were 64 percent above a year ago. The rapidly expanding livestock industry in the EEC has been a main factor in the sharp gain

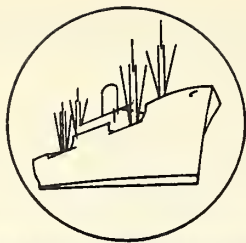
in U.S. exports of feed grains. European production of feed grains was relatively poor in 1962. The intra-EEC trade has not shown any large increase since the Common Agricultural Policy was implemented on July 30.

Oilseeds and products. Exports of soybeans totaling an estimated 75 million bushels in July-November were 19 percent above the 63 million in the like period in 1961. Strong demand for meal and a low level of oil stocks in Western Europe have been encouraging U.S. exports of soybeans to that area. Japan continued to be the top market for U.S. soybeans, reflecting increasing use of protein meal in livestock feeding. Exports continued to benefit from the low level of soybeans available for export from Communist China.

Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils totaled an estimated 648 million pounds in July-November compared with 377 million in that period a year earlier. Increased exports under Government-financed programs accounted for most of the gain. A substantial part of the increase was due to larger shipments to Spain because of the small olive crop there in 1961.

Tobacco. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco last July-November were an estimated 208 million pounds, 32 percent below the 306 million in the same period a year earlier. Part of the decline reflected the poor quality of much of the 1962 flue-cured crop. In addition, foreign competition has been increasing in recent years. Antitobacco programs in the United Kingdom have resulted in a decline in tobacco consumption there. Less blue-mold damage occurred to tobacco crops in Western Europe.

Vegetables and preparations. Exports of vegetables and preparations rose to \$60 million in July-November from \$50 million a year earlier. Most of the increase reflected larger exports of dried beans to Western Europe and Latin America.



Import Highlights

JULY-OCTOBER 1962

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-October totaled \$1,277 million in 1962 compared with \$1,267 million for 1961. (See table 12.) The gain reflected an increase in imports of supplementary (partly competitive) commodities. Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products fell. Supplementary imports increased 2 percent to \$710 million from \$694 million, while complementary products declined by 1 percent to \$567 million from \$573 million. Imports of non-agricultural products totaled \$4,191 million compared with \$3,735 million in 1961.

Supplementary imports. Nearly all the gain in supplementary imports was accounted for by a substantial rise in beef and veal. The increase in these imports reflected a substantial gain in U.S. demand. There also was a 10 percent rise in Australian output of boneless beef. Higher U.S. prices have caused many of the major meat exporting countries to divert shipments from other foreign markets to the United States.

Imports of dutiable cattle were down sharply as both Mexico and Canada reduced shipments to the United States from the high level of last year. In 1961, both Mexico and Canada were forced to ship unusually large numbers of cattle to the United States because of drought conditions in these neighboring countries.

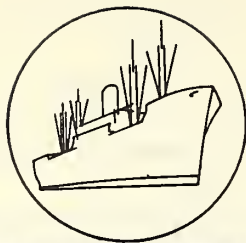
There was a decrease in imports of grains, due mainly to smaller imports of barley for malting. In 1961, the United States imported large quantities of malting barley because of the relatively limited supply of high-quality malting grain available in the United States.

Imports of cane sugar increased slightly during July-October reflecting to some extent stockpiling in anticipation of a longshoremen's strike. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco declined slightly.

Complementary imports. The decrease in complementary imports reflected mainly smaller U.S. takings of cocoa beans and carpet wool. The decline in cocoa imports reflected lower world output and relatively large U.S. stocks. Carpet wool imports have been running below year-ago levels mostly because of increased use of synthetic fibers in carpetmaking. More coffee was imported during this period due to a threatened longshoremen's strike in December.

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity, July-October 1961 and 1962

Commodity	July-October		Change
	1961	1962	
	<u>--Million dollars--</u>		<u>Percent</u>
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live.....	40	28	-30
Dairy products.....	18	17	-6
Hides and skins.....	21	17	-19
Meats and meat products.....	144	178	+24
Wool, apparel.....	27	31	-15
Other.....	11	15	+36
Total animals, etc.....	261	286	+10
Cotton, excluding linters.....	25	22	-12
Fruits and preparations.....	26	24	-8
Grains and preparations.....	19	11	-62
Nuts and preparations.....	22	22	0
Oilseeds and products.....	54	52	-4
Sugar, cane.....	182	196	+8
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	39	33	-15
Vegetables and preparations.....	20	16	-20
Other.....	44	48	+9
Total supplementary.....	694	710	+2
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas.....	25	25	0
Coffee.....	308	324	+5
Cocoa beans.....	47	36	-24
Rubber, crude, natural.....	76	74	-3
Tea.....	18	20	+11
Wool, carpet.....	42	31	-26
Other.....	57	57	0
Total complementary.....	573	567	-1
Total imports.....	1,267	1,277	+1



Government Program Export Highlights

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1962

U.S. agricultural exports under P.L. 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as Amended) and P.L. 87-195 (the Act for International Development) amounted to \$331 million during July-September 1962. Government-financed program exports were 29 percent of total agricultural exports of \$1,158 million.

Total agricultural exports rose \$45 million from the corresponding period a year earlier. Exports for dollars increased by \$70 million, while Government program shipments were \$25 million less than those in July-September 1961. Increases in foreign-currency sales under Title I, donations under Title III, and the addition of Title IV exports, which began in the October-December quarter of 1961, were offset by reductions in donations under Title II, barter under Title III, and Agency for International Development (AID) exports. (See Tables 13 and 14.)

Wheat and flour accounted for over half of the value of Government-financed shipments in July-September. Other leading commodities among program exports were cotton, feed grains (especially corn), vegetable oils, dairy products, and tobacco.

Title I. Exports under Title I -- the foreign currency sales program -- rose \$28 million to \$232 million, accounting for 70 percent of all Government-program shipments and 20 percent of total agricultural exports in the 3-month period. Wheat and flour made up over three-fifths of shipments under this program, followed in importance by cotton, feed grains, rice, vegetable oils, tobacco, animal products, and fruits. Wheat and flour, rice, and cotton showed the most marked increases over a year earlier, while vegetable oil shipments decreased substantially.

Title II. Although most of the \$21 million decrease in Title II donations to \$25 million in July-September was in wheat and flour, shipments of this commodity were over three-fifths of donations under this title. Other commodities donated were feed grains and products, dairy products, dry edible beans, vegetable oils, and rice.

Title III. July-September Title III donations of vegetable oils, bulgur wheat, dry edible beans, corn, and wheat increased substantially over those in the same period in 1961. Although donations of flour declined and those of nonfat dry milk and cornmeal were at about the same level as a year before, these commodities continued to account for a large proportion of donations under this title. Rolled wheat was furnished under this program for the first time.

Table 14.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, July-September 1962

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480										P.L. 87-195				Total			
		Title I		Title II		Title III		Title IV		Title V		Sec. 402		Sec. 403		Total			
		Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations	Barter	Long-term supply and dollar credit	Foreign currency aid	Foreign currency aid	Foreign currency aid	Foreign currency aid	Foreign currency aid	Foreign currency aid	Foreign currency aid	Foreign currency aid	Foreign currency aid	Foreign currency aid	Foreign currency aid		
-- Thousand units --																			
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	78,928	3,294	519	1,471	822	5/	1,285	86,319	37,522	123,841								
Wheat flour	Cwt.	3,242	476	2,855	19	2		97	6,691	3,729	10,420								
Corn, except seed (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,710	2,012	199	5,448			508	14,877	74,262	89,139								
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,024	25		2,075				3,124	24,315	27,439								
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,512	230						3,742	12,092	15,834								
Cornmeal	Cwt.		33	1,084					1,117	119	1,236								
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	Lb.		6/	6/ 73,585					73,588	2,498	76,086								
Rice, milled	Cwt.	1,747	10						1,821	1,828	3,649								
Cotton, running bale	Bale	292				51			343	427	770								
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	6,093			4,311				10,404	136,820	147,224								
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.								11	23,838	23,849								
Lard	Lb.								157	106,162	106,319								
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	60,316							60,316	291,282	351,598								
Soybean oil	Lb.	59,960	662	8/ 9,956		15,739			86,317	342,292	428,609								
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	16,109		8/ 4,750					20,859	61,691	82,550								
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil	Lb.		2,499	18,694					21,193	2/	20,576								
Oilcake and meat	S.T.					20			40	216	256								
Feeds and fodders, except oilcake and meal	S.T.					1			39	1,794	1,833								
Essential oils	Lb.								10,238	14,425	24,663								
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	9,151						1,087	1,482	2,293	3,775								
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	1,472						10	169,044	57,600	226,644								
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	5,618	14,599	147,206	1,591				308	1,130	1,438								
Butter	Lb.				308				143	4,115	4,258								
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.								1,290	57,520	58,810								
Poultry, fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,290							551	259	810								
Beans, dry edible, except seed	Cwt.		133						1,620	1,326,812	1,328,432								
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned	Lb.	1,606		418					276	---	276								
Crude rubber and allied gums	Lb.																		

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Agency for International Development (AID) Programs.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Quantity estimated.

6/ Bulgur wheat under Title II and 72,592,000 pounds of bulgur wheat and 993,000 pounds of rolled wheat under Title III, foreign donations.

7/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil, includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census, plus the quantity shown as foreign donations under Title III, P.L. 480. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

8/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils estimated.

9/ Excess of program portion over totals may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

Exports of nearly \$15 million under the barter program were slightly over a third of those of July-September 1961. Decreases occurred in all commodity groups, with the largest in wheat and flour, which were over \$14 million less than a year earlier.

Title IV. Exports under Title IV -- the long-term supply and dollar credit sales program -- were worth nearly \$12 million during the quarter. Exports of cotton totaled \$7 million, followed by vegetable oils, oilcake and meal, and wheat and flour.

Agency for International Development (AID). Agricultural exports under AID programs totaled \$6 million compared with \$26 million in the same quarter of 1961. Exports were principally under economic aid programs, as those under Sec. 402, the sales for foreign currency program, amounted to only \$1.7 million.

Dollar sales. Dollar sales increased by \$70 million during July-September -- in all except two commodity groups -- over the first quarter of the previous fiscal year. Feed grains and products increased most, up \$73 million, with the largest increase in corn, followed by oilseeds and products, principally soybeans and products, up \$55 million; fruits and vegetables, up \$10 million; tobacco, up \$6 million; wheat and flour, up \$5 million; and other commodities, up \$9 million. The combined rise of \$158 million was partially offset by a \$75-million decrease in dollar sales of cotton and a \$13-million decrease in dollar sales of animal products, of which \$10 million was in tallow exports.

Credit sales of agricultural commodities during July-September totaled \$28.9 million compared with \$4.3 million a year earlier. Disbursements for the export of cotton under Export-Import Bank loans and guarantees amounted to \$8.7 million compared with \$0.6 million in 1961. Purchases of wheat and feed grains under the CCC credit sales program rose to \$20.2 million from \$3.7 million during the first quarter of fiscal 1961-62.

Export payments in kind continued to be made on exports of cotton and wheat and payments in cash on wheat flour. No bids have been accepted under the feed grain payment-in-kind program during the current fiscal year.

EXPORT CREDIT INSURANCE

In October 1961, two new plans were announced to augment exporter assistance provided by the Export-Import Bank. The first program is a system of export credit insurance to exporters; the second consists of export transaction guarantees issued directly by the Export-Import Bank to commercial banks and other financial institutions.

Export credit insurance is being issued through the Foreign Credit Insurance Association, an unincorporated group of major U.S. insurance companies. The FCIA has entered into an agreement with the Export-Import Bank to provide comprehensive risk policies, insuring the payment of credits extended by exporters on short or medium terms against both political and commercial risks. The commercial risks will be shared by FCIA and the Export-Import Bank in partnership, with the political risks underwritten by the latter.

In January 1963, the FCIA and Export-Import Bank announced availability of new short- and medium-term insurance policies to cover political risks only in export transactions.

The second program, complementary to the first, consists of a new system of guarantees to be issued by the Export-Import Bank directly to the commercial banks and those financial institutions undertaking nonrecourse financing of exports. The Export-Import Bank will issue a political risk guarantee on that portion of an export transaction on which a commercial bank assumes the credit risk. The Export-Import Bank will issue both political and commercial risk guarantees on the later maturities of the transaction. These guarantees are offered only if the commercial bank or financial institution does not request direct financing by the Export-Import Bank. This system of guarantees is designed to encourage commercial banks to provide nonrecourse financing of medium-term export credits and to speed up these transactions by permitting the exporter to deal only with his bank, rather than with the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D. C. It also is designed to create an incentive for banks and other financial institutions to retain in the private sector the paper arising from export transactions.

It is anticipated that a part of the financing of exports of agricultural commodities, especially cotton, formerly undertaken by the Export-Import Bank will be provided by U.S. commercial banks under the new system of export guarantees. The \$60 million credit to Japan for the export of cotton will be financed by commercial banks with Export-Import Bank guarantees.

In January 1962, a \$125 million credit for various commodities was authorized to Japan under the guarantee system. Under terms of the transaction, full discretion was given to exporters for the distribution of credit among the various commodities. It was anticipated that it would include about \$30 million for coal and lumber, about \$20 million for cotton, and the balance for various agricultural commodities, including wheat, corn, soybeans, tobacco, barley, hides, and beef tallow. The Export-Import Bank reports that \$118 million was disbursed by commercial banks through June 30, 1962, including \$14.6 million for cotton. The breakdown of disbursements for other agricultural commodities is not available. The disbursements for cotton exports under this loan are in addition to the \$56.9 million shown in Table 2 of the report for July-June 1961-62, published in the November-December 1962 issue of this publication. The \$56.9 million for cotton exports included \$54.1 million for exports to Japan and \$2.8 million to Austria.

In the first quarter of the current fiscal year, an additional \$3.8 million was disbursed under the loan to Japan, including \$2.3 million for cotton. (See Table 15.)

Beginning with this report, the series on credit sales of agricultural commodities includes disbursements for credits financed by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import guarantees, as well as those directly financed by the Export-Import Bank.

Table 15.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity,
July-September 1962 1/

Commodity	Export-Import Bank loans and guarantees <u>2/</u>	CCC credit sales <u>3/</u>	Total credit sales
	-- <u>Million dollars</u> --		
Wheat.....	---	5.9	5.9
Corn.....	---	11.2	11.2
Grain sorghums.....	---	3.0	3.0
Oats.....	---	.1	.1
Cotton.....	8.7	---	8.7
Total.....	8.7	20.2	28.9

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Disbursements during the period under Export-Import Bank loans or by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank guarantees.

3/ Purchases during the period.

Table 16.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1961 and 1962 and July-September 1961 and 1962

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/		Value		Quantity		July-September 1/		Value			
		1961		1962		1961		1962		1961		1962	
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS													
Animals, live:													
Cattle	No.	2	1	660	559	4	3	1,759	1,383				
Poultry, live -													
Baby chicks	No.	1,356	1,264	318	381	4,037	3,653	1,048	1,011				
Other live poultry	Lb.	117	190	45	77	549	561	238	267				
Other	---	2/	2/	412	270	2/	2/	1,193	1,320				
Total animals, live	---	---	---	1,435	1,287	---	---	4,238	3,981				
Dairy products:													
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	355	271	298	222	1,012	1,296	849	1,078				
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	33	717	22	232	60	1,438	41	543				
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	663	485	362	230	1,999	1,651	1,088	786				
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk ..	Lb.	1,636	1,709	1,124	1,207	4,576	4,258	3,207	2,962				
Milk -													
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	3,366	2,456	777	576	11,279	10,554	2,653	2,471				
Dried whole	Lb.	1,295	1,283	838	478	4,925	3,775	3,018	2,208				
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations ..	Lb.	4,509	2,586	720	382	23,621	14,109	3,815	2,131				
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	60,767	60,090	5,240	5,800	198,397	226,644	19,953	19,871				
Other	---	2/	2/	378	330	2/	2/	1,128	1,052				
Total dairy products	---	---	---	9,759	9,457	---	---	35,752	33,102				
Fats, oils, and greases:													
Lard	Lb.	21,784	33,565	2,222	2,989	92,878	106,319	9,496	9,555				
Tallow, edible	Lb.	332	232	36	24	890	674	92	67				
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	728	374	136	64	2,027	1,287	382	234				
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	127,444	117,719	8,746	7,038	441,385	350,924	31,629	22,629				
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	15,461	13,196	1,286	961	57,515	37,276	4,549	2,710				
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	165,749	165,086	12,426	11,076	594,695	496,480	46,201	35,195				
Meat and meat products:													
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,763	2,309	956	945	7,027	6,587	2,660	3,015				
Pork	Lb.	5,791	3,583	1,744	1,087	16,956	15,333	5,265	4,638				
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,773	1,850	1,376	1,120	4,893	4,909	3,825	3,417				
Variety meats	Lb.	8,621	7,726	1,813	2,238	30,207	27,334	6,335	6,180				
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,191	871	577	414	3,244	2,910	1,482	1,250				
Total meat and products (except poultry): ..	Lb.	20,139	16,339	6,466	5,804	62,327	57,073	19,567	18,500				
Poultry products:													
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	763	358	528	326	2,688	1,319	1,982	1,248				
Eggs in the shell -													
Hatching	Doz.	545	366	541	348	1,650	1,204	1,589	1,202				
Other	Doz.	197	93	82	41	1,528	335	619	133				
Poultry meat -													
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	15,060	14,934	3,873	4,135	53,093	48,132	13,677	13,051				
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,753	5,505	1,362	1,833	9,328	9,371	3,234	3,169				
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	472	530	157	161	1,727	1,308	537	395				
Canned	Lb.	1,252	1,320	466	426	2,678	2,572	961	977				
Total poultry products	---	---	---	7,009	7,270	---	---	22,599	20,175				
Continued -													

Continued -

Table 16.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1961 and 1962 and July-September 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/		July-September 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1961	1962	1961	1962
Other animal products:					
Feathers, crude	Lb.	189	192	1,000	1,000
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	402	369	235	210
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	354	615	600	684
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	No.	877	945	179	212
Honey	Lb.	1,080	2,933	6,406	6,746
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	1,503	1,493	154	410
Other	—	2/	2/	1,636	1,193
Total other animal products	—	---	---	2/	2/
Total animals and animal products	—	---	---	---	---
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Cotton	R.Bale	322	164	44,532	22,178
Linters	R.Bale	9	28	271	1,010
Total cotton and linters	R.Bale	331	192	44,803	23,188
Fruits and preparations:					
Canned -					
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	13,622	20,449	2,125	2,977
Peaches	Lb.	30,909	64,027	3,350	6,831
Pears	Lb.	1,275	969	205	159
Pineapples	Lb.	5,099	10,380	762	1,635
Other	Lb.	5,356	4,924	814	842
Total canned fruits	Lb.	56,261	100,749	7,256	12,444
Dried -					
Prunes	Lb.	3,955	7,168	1,011	1,555
Raisins and currants	Lb.	5,610	7,835	974	1,403
Other	Lb.	1,377	2,047	467	916
Total dried fruits	Lb.	10,942	17,050	2,452	3,874
Fresh -					
Apples	Lb.	9,910	9,492	846	895
Berries	Lb.	1,311	1,904	321	573
Grapefruit	Lb.	5,262	8,887	386	544
Grapes	Lb.	27,136	34,116	2,259	2,583
Lemons and limes	Lb.	25,043	9,320	1,656	777
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	30,555	23,303	2,685	2,120
Pears	Lb.	9,365	9,479	851	769
Other	Lb.	10,756	7,905	660	570
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	119,338	104,406	9,575	8,579
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	Gal.	313	360	209	210
Orange	Gal.	736	1,088	1,685	1,713
Other	Gal.	1,132	856	1,161	802
Total fruit juices	Gal.	2,181	2,304	3,055	2,725
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	731	846	167	139
Other	—	2/	2/	548	465
Total fruits and preparations	—	---	---	---	---

Continued -

Table 16.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1961 and 1962 and July-September 1961 and 1962 -Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/				July-September 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Grains and preparations:									
Feed grains and products -									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,987	6,380	4,590	7,058	9,321	15,834	10,714	18,455
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	24,400	22,948	29,390	27,852	64,850	89,146	78,738	108,436
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,943	8,317	7,716	8,784	14,133	27,439	15,640	30,278
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	3,997	4,871	2,942	3,275	5,802	11,897	4,133	8,222
Total feed grains	M.Ton:	941	1,004	44,638	46,969	2,293	3,479	109,225	165,391
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	233	263	510	576	741	815	1,596	1,797
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,554	2,599	162	106	8,073	9,543	373	5,803
Cormeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	305	451	1,300	2,053	949	1,236	3,835	5,406
Cornstarch	Lb.	2,875	3,714	277	305	10,498	11,536	880	979
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	2,702	1,379	356	177	6,858	5,623	866	784
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton:	979	1,052	47,243	50,186	2,408	3,619	116,775	175,160
Rice -									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	52,570	133,319	3,326	8,758	204,081	364,915	12,387	25,061
Paddy or rough	Lb.	18	19	1	2	1,431	62	115	6
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	52,582	133,331	3,327	8,760	205,011	364,955	12,502	25,067
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	463	4,199	500	5,255	807	7,793	866	10,254
Wheat and flour, including donations -									
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	44,797	44,597	82,536	82,236	141,852	123,841	252,785	225,808
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	2,665	3,798	11,560	16,365	10,057	10,420	39,731	42,519
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	50,927	53,332	94,096	98,601	162,984	147,808	292,516	268,327
Bakery products	Lb.	1,370	1,089	470	434	3,303	2,526	1,156	1,028
Other	---	2/	2/	744	844	2/	2/	3,072	2,177
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	146,380	164,080	---	---	426,887	482,013
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	13,759	6,449	2,118	807	40,084	77,800	6,081	11,004
Soybean oil	Lb.	32,203	110,786	4,251	10,164	168,209	418,653	22,462	42,085
Other	Lb.	11,025	6,962	1,974	1,170	32,816	24,281	5,381	3,747
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	56,987	124,197	8,343	12,141	241,109	520,734	33,924	56,836
Oilseeds -									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	30	548	103	1,725	874	864	2,923	2,759
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	3,557	7,290	9,358	18,061	18,168	23,849	48,294	60,609
Other	Lb.	40,349	19,554	1,997	928	75,108	51,607	3,697	2,554
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	11,458	20,714	---	---	54,914	65,922
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton:	35	85	2,595	6,271	132	256	9,817	18,957
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	22,396	39,126	---	---	98,655	141,715
Tobacco, unmanufactured:									
Burley	Lb.	5,761	3,453	4,498	3,075	10,459	10,356	8,146	8,989
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	364	401	669	722	1,633	1,226	3,212	2,425
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	317	3,601	171	1,845	1,193	5,052	639	2,642

Continued -

Table 16.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1961 and 1962 and July-September 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/		July-September 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1961	1962	1961	1962
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	3,180	5,864	13,695	21,158
Soups	Lb.	1,258	1,229	231	3,457
Tomato juice	Lb.	2,480	381	97	5,764
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	1,496	687	156	2,735
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	102	37	5	227
Other	Lb.	3,317	5,233	10,199	13,236
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	11,833	13,931	1,998	2,612
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	19,536	22,663	1,566	1,682
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick) ..	Lb.	20,186	26,752	1,426	1,862
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	5,918	5,916	301	332
Onions	Lb.	3,082	4,200	132	152
Potatoes, white	Lb.	2,657	3,345	78	105
Tomatoes	Lb.	4,246	4,222	294	241
Other	Lb.	9,634	7,249	459	42,330
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	25,537	24,932	1,353	1,289
Frozen vegetables (including specialties) ..	Lb.	3,475	1,951	664	348
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	557	1,674	339	708
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	476	571	361	393
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	1,071	1,402
Total vegetables and preparations		---	---	8,778	10,296
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	1,652	2,182	2,418	2,486
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	305	356	323	323
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	801	616	1,334	1,210
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal): S.Ton:		40	89	2,582	6,122
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	96	84	644	927
Hops	Lb.	103	648	37	407
Nursery and greenhouse stock	Lb.	2/	2/	424	379
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	4,231	3,339	1,042	1,643
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	4,241	3,535	949	836
Spices	Lb.	212	281	175	160
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	2/	2,184	6,989
Total other vegetable products		---	---	12,142	21,482
Total vegetable products		---	---	324,118	351,128
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	---	---	---
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	---	---	---
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	---	---	---

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 17.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1961 and 1962 and July-October 1961 and 1962

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/		July-October 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1961	1962	1961	1962
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	1	541	598	2,300
Poultry, live -					
Baby chicks	No.	1,551	401	5,588	1,449
Other live poultry	Lb.	77	28	58	265
Other	---	2/	523	2/	1,717
Total animals, live	---	---	1,493	---	5,731
Dairy products:					
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	162	134	1,174	1,688
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	36	18	96	1,634
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	813	423	2,813	1,510
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	2,030	1,378	6,606	4,585
Milk -					
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	2,704	627	13,983	16,161
Dried whole	Lb.	1,132	806	6,058	5,534
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations	Lb.	5,052	798	28,673	23,793
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	47,207	4,224	245,604	281,386
Other	---	2/	346	2/	1,476
Total dairy products	---	---	8,754	---	44,506
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	34,400	3,505	127,278	13,001
Tallow, edible	Lb.	377	36	1,267	112
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	803	121	2,829	503
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	122,394	8,523	563,779	450,417
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	12,732	1,100	70,248	5,649
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	170,706	13,285	765,401	59,486
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,445	960	9,472	8,594
Fork	Lb.	5,566	1,584	22,521	6,849
Sausage casings	Lb.	2,233	1,794	7,126	6,359
Variety meats	Lb.	12,581	2,656	42,788	41,450
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	918	391	4,164	4,005
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	23,743	7,385	86,071	26,952
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	839	589	3,527	1,560
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching	Doz.	857	780	2,507	1,734
Other	Doz.	333	145	1,861	764
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	25,556	6,338	78,648	59,740
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	6,225	2,090	15,553	15,754
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	928	308	2,655	1,854
Canned	Lb.	2,018	586	4,695	2,950
Total poultry products	---	---	10,836	---	33,435

Continued -

Table 17.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1961 and 1962 and July-October 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/		July-October 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1961	1962	1961	1962
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Grains and preparations:					
Feed grains and products -					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,119	9,730	12,440	25,564
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	23,742	24,814	88,591	113,960
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,427	11,021	20,561	38,461
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,259	2,435	7,060	14,331
Total feed grains	M.Ton.	853	1,158	3,146	4,637
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	194	179	935	149,297
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	2,946	1,996	11,019	994
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	352	412	1,301	1,648
Cornstarch	Lb.	3,475	4,015	13,973	15,551
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	4,196	2,502	11,054	8,125
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton.	895	1,202	3,303	4,821
Rice -					
Milled, including donations	Lb.	98,253	184,655	302,334	549,570
Paddy or rough	Lb.	22	486	1,453	548
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	98,267	184,971	303,278	549,927
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	770	1,921	1,577	9,714
Wheat and flour, including donations -					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	64,982	30,409	206,834	154,249
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	3,844	3,062	13,902	13,482
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	73,824	37,451	238,808	185,259
Bakery products	Lb.	1,452	768	4,755	3,294
Other	---	---	---	---	---
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	---	---
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, edible and inedible -					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	43,704	7,939	83,788	85,738
Soybean oil	Lb.	55,496	54,079	223,705	472,732
Other	Lb.	8,770	9,563	41,587	33,845
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	107,970	71,581	349,080	592,315
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	87	1,432	961	2,296
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	20,734	22,397	38,903	46,246
Other	Lb.	15,254	47,213	90,362	98,819
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	---	---
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton.	63	128	196	384
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	---	---
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Burley	Lb.	3,645	4,341	14,105	14,697
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	237	226	1,870	1,451
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	4,204	1,367	5,398	6,418
Flue-cured	Lb.	77,505	37,082	202,276	157,303
Maryland	Lb.	2,274	725	5,494	4,711
Other	Lb.	2,451	2,166	7,591	8,551
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	90,316	45,907	236,734	193,131

Continued -

Table 17.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1961 and 1962 and July-October 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/		July-October 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1961	1962	1961	1962
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	4,504	1,128	2,959	729
Soups	Lb.	1,442	276	1,327	250
Tomato juice	Lb.	3,063	1,385	3,181	1,431
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	1,963	421	1,193	253
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	119	17	170	23
Other	Lb.	5,382	805	4,653	651
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	16,473	2,965	11,687	2,049
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	28,153	2,155	46,247	3,495
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick)	Lb.	29,827	2,206	38,762	2,680
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	16,514	589	13,042	580
Onions	Lb.	3,398	151	5,679	228
Potatoes, white	Lb.	3,102	91	29,328	1,046
Potatoes	Lb.	9,373	667	9,099	692
Other	Lb.	14,069	811	14,021	822
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	46,456	2,309	71,169	3,368
Frozen vegetables (including specialties)	Lb.	2,214	1,985	1,985	326
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	771	395	1,217	478
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	758	335	335	233
Other	Lb.	2/	1,218	2/	1,221
Total vegetables and preparations		---	12,227	---	13,850
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	2,841	3,195	1,609	1,931
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	329	552	412	524
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	526	1,301	534	1,153
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	55	3,512	82	4,536
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	122	616	46	244
Hops	Lb.	1,008	512	2,246	1,235
Nursery and greenhouse stock		2/	411	2/	333
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	3,765	1,242	3,441	1,511
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	6,123	1,256	7,604	1,840
Spices	Lb.	254	217	178	159
Other, including donations		2/	2,800	2/	3,372
Total other vegetable products		---	15,614	---	16,838
Total vegetable products		---	442,487	---	346,456
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES					

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1961 and 1962 and July-September 1961 and 1962

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/			July-September 1/		
		Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value
		1961	1962	1961	1961	1962	1961
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS							
Animals, live:							
Cattle, dutiable	No.	73	48	8,095	172	102	21,088
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1	424	5	4	1,496
Horses	No.	2/	2/	362	1	1	881
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	87	3/	3/	231
Total animals, live	---	---	---	8,968	---	---	23,696
Dairy products:							
Butter	Lb.	177	148	67	246	208	100
Cheese -							
Blue-mold	Lb.	252	234	119	898	965	424
Cheddar	Lb.	24	1	11	161	64	72
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	775	714	337	1,502	1,614	643
Pecorino	Lb.	1,242	1,360	738	2,810	3,601	1,622
Swiss	Lb.	1,620	1,722	929	4,157	4,441	2,328
Other	Lb.	2,118	1,726	977	6,264	4,686	2,591
Total cheese	Lb.	6,031	5,757	3,111	15,792	15,371	7,580
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	4,360	8,862	813	25,823	30,005	4,631
Other	---	3/	3/	10	3/	3/	60
Total dairy products	---	---	---	4,001	---	---	12,471
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):							
Calf skins	Lb.	753	361	418	1,527	1,950	954
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,545	1,052	258	3,806	2,206	609
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,650	1,693	1,029	5,866	3,919	3,291
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	5,360	2,392	2,283	15,419	9,442	6,620
Other 4/	Lb.	2,723	2,836	1,473	7,643	9,211	3,991
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	12,031	8,334	5,461	34,669	28,675	16,093
Meat and meat products:							
Beef and veal -							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	47,557	95,300	15,869	175,241	265,949	58,778
Other	Lb.	10,157	8,256	3,769	33,302	24,068	12,092
Total beef and veal	Lb.	57,714	103,556	19,638	208,543	290,017	70,870
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	2,998	3,706	657	12,038	14,316	2,902
Pork -							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	2,757	2,572	1,082	8,435	7,911	3,095
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	8,958	9,605	6,633	27,411	31,705	20,404
Other	Lb.	1,597	2,234	1,089	4,627	7,573	3,077
Total pork	Lb.	13,312	14,411	8,804	40,473	47,189	26,576
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,147	3/	3/	3,507
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	4,778	8,064	1,465	10,890	23,296	4,620
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	---	31,711	---	---	108,475
Poultry products:							
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	0	0	0	2	1	1
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	20	184	16	56	299	51
Poultry meat	Lb.	9	5	29	31	20	112
Total poultry products	---	---	---	45	---	---	164

Continued -

Table 18.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1961 and 1962 and July-September 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/		Value		Quantity		July-September 1/		Value	
		1961	1962	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1961	1962	Thousands dollars	Thousands dollars	1961	1962
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):											
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	1,294	1,711	736	962	3,832	4,627	2,211	2,599	2,211	2,599
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	6,340	7,366	3,825	4,546	22,547	25,875	13,330	15,903	13,330	15,903
Other wools	G.Lb.	1,090	2,148	981	1,580	4,035	5,162	4,418	4,063	4,418	4,063
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	8,724	11,225	5,542	7,088	30,414	35,664	19,959	22,565	19,959	22,565
Other animal products:											
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	L.Ton	4	7	294	424	15	19	967	1,192	967	1,192
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	216	236	608	525	694	731	2,248	2,552	2,248	2,552
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	Lb.	3/	3/	8	29	3/	3/	110	92	110	92
Feathers, crude	Lb.	137	233	292	304	394	878	926	1,152	926	1,152
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	387	521	215	282	1,190	1,670	622	799	622	799
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	666	711	519	666	2,919	2,309	1,653	2,056	1,653	2,056
Honey	Lb.	386	524	44	63	1,783	1,735	224	192	1,783	1,735
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	619	734	3/	3/	2,145	2,457	2,145	2,457
Total other animal products	---	---	---	2,599	3,027	---	---	8,895	10,492	---	---
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	58,327	69,861	---	---	189,753	206,514	---	---
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS											
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):											
Cotton	Bale	24	24	3,466	3,150	122	114	23,612	21,655	23,612	21,655
Linters	Bale	16	5	409	190	42	33	1,082	1,051	1,082	1,051
Total cotton and linters	Bale	40	29	3,875	3,340	164	147	24,694	22,706	24,694	22,706
Fruits and preparations:											
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	30	54	122	168	42	83	175	260	175	260
Berries	Lb.	4,355	5,803	601	689	12,322	12,454	1,839	1,698	1,839	1,698
Dates	Lb.	0	0	0	0	3,291	101	264	12	3,291	101
Figs	Lb.	958	2,460	133	283	1,402	3,609	164	354	1,402	3,609
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	0	2/	0	2	16	13	39	29	16	13
Melons	Lb.	540	162	23	10	1,794	4,410	41	63	1,794	4,410
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,080	775	1,528	1,443	3,815	2,919	5,164	5,283	3,815	2,919
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	3,597	3,374	689	661	13,533	14,626	2,517	2,825	13,533	14,626
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved ..	Lb.	10,654	6,234	1,257	748	34,281	24,806	4,042	3,005	34,281	24,806
Pineapple juice	Gal.	789	347	318	118	2,549	975	1,347	475	1,347	475
Other	---	3/	3/	1,403	1,209	3/	3/	4,062	3,876	---	---
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	6,074	5,331	---	---	19,654	17,880	---	---
Grains and preparations:											
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	882	0	1,208	0	4,133	356	5,283	525	4,133	356
Barley malt	Lb.	9,911	6,895	551	404	37,701	31,465	2,051	1,851	37,701	31,465
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	87	45	143	78	223	226	373	356	223	226
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	44	195	46	145	192	360	209	293	192	360
Rice	Lb.	4,241	41	214	5	8,150	4,005	428	226	8,150	4,005
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	79	79	755	92	720	783	201	226	720	783
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	430	316	615	615	714	501	1,161	923	714	501
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	0	0	0	108	8	7	2/	---	---
Other	---	3/	3/	1,117	1,529	3/	3/	2,897	3,864	---	---
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	4,034	2,868	---	---	13,192	8,264	---	---

Continued -

Continued -

Table 18.--U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1961 and 1962 and July-September 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/			July-September 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
			dollars		dollars		dollars
Nuts and preparations:	Lb.	32	7	45	7	13	4
Almonds	Lb.	6,556	4,127	14,246	10,770	3,506	2,491
Brazil nuts	Lb.	6,994	5,503	15,676	18,312	6,855	7,121
Cashew nuts	Lb.	12,483	10,984	37,773	32,107	4,275	3,610
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	57	1,140	469	4,976	330	2,077
Pistache nuts	Lb.	3/	535	3/	420	1,577	857
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	6,561	5,312	---	16,556	16,160
Oilseeds and products:							
Oils, edible and inedible -							
Cacao butter	Lb.	2,203	1,584	987	762	4,762	5,015
Carnauba wax	Lb.	856	1,203	474	537	3,421	2,091
Castor oil	Lb.	16,360	15,119	2,079	1,706	38,501	1,920
Coconut oil	Lb.	12,138	15,521	1,219	1,461	28,168	4,792
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,606	5,858	1,179	1,461	57,176	4,481
Palm oil	Lb.	2,423	2,769	243	273	13,410	3,145
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	7,287	1,804	837	231	16,568	1,696
Tung oil	Lb.	2,676	266	688	64	19,092	2,210
Other	Lb.	3,662	12,838	656	829	9,174	2,314
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	52,211	56,962	8,362	7,471	11,058	1,935
Oilseeds -							
Copra	Lb.	98,252	57,722	6,336	3,743	229,068	171,841
Sesame seed	Lb.	541	965	83	136	2,493	389
Other	---	3/	---	70	230	3/	251
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	6,489	4,109	---	15,203
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	9,447	4,705	215	141	33,369	730
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	15,066	11,721	---	40,517
Sugar and related products:							
Cane sugar	S.Ton.	322	415	35,328	45,196	1,195	1,215
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	19,191	19,193	2,099	2,399	72,525	64,738
Other	---	3/	---	486	136	3/	3/
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	37,913	47,731	---	140,453
Vegetables and preparations:							
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	394	382	266	212	1,672	2,143
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	24,051	22,693	1,761	1,850	39,174	31,842
Fresh or dried -							
Cucumbers	Lb.	0	0	0	0	999	124
Garlic	Lb.	957	1,733	108	308	2,491	2,968
Onions	Lb.	1,380	268	82	13	4,633	268
Potatoes, white	Lb.	71	300	1	6	372	279
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	485	258	36	27	1,828	50
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	8,513	6,947	216	148	1,740	363
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	974	786	138	136	12,072	9,898
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	25,659	7,302	894	307	2,316	319
Other	---	3/	---	1,748	1,582	76,968	344
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	5,250	4,589	3/	2,711
						5,208	1,197
						13,527	4,591

Continued -

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1961 and 1962 and July-September 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/		Value		Quantity		July-September 1/		Value	
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Other vegetable products:											
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):											
Hops	Lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	1	5	211	594	2	13	834	1,699	1,000	1,000
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,413	1,488	1,671	1,755	4,237	4,873	4,915	5,756	2,587	2,576
Nursery and greenhouse stock	No.	163,207	165,693	4,930	5,606	272,636	246,378	7,835	7,539	1,000	1,000
Seeds, field and garden		3/	3/	1,001	888	3/	3/	2,891	2,216	1,000	1,000
Spices	Lb.	4,377	2,460	520	308	9,836	6,900	1,076	850	1,000	1,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	13,066	12,785	9,153	7,594	41,450	39,189	28,742	24,142	10,985	10,985
Wines	Gal.	1,079	1,105	4,194	4,341	2,855	2,929	10,375	10,985	2,066	2,066
Other		3/	3/	507	631	3/	3/	1,482	2,066	60,737	57,629
Total other vegetable products		---	---	22,913	22,453	---	---	---	---	329,330	312,325
Total vegetable products		---	---	101,686	103,345	---	---	---	---	519,083	518,839
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	160,013	173,206	---	---	---	---	---	---
COMPLEMENTARY											
Bananas		5/	5/	5,900	5,719	5/	5/	18,327	18,421	1,000	1,000
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	247,435	275,114	79,185	87,134	700,010	761,895	229,125	240,864	1,000	1,000
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants:	Lb.	606	451	837	469	1,337	1,185	1,869	1,292	1,000	1,000
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	37,200	17,989	7,269	3,493	218,017	156,750	42,489	31,064	1,000	1,000
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	11,161	8,183	2,376	2,005	28,846	24,325	5,301	4,567	1,000	1,000
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	12,962	5,045	1,673	1,454	25,416	22,466	5,306	4,599	1,000	1,000
Essential or distilled oils		3/	3/	1,190	1,897	3/	3/	4,302	5,712	1,000	1,000
Fiber, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	12	12	2,633	2,577	37	44	8,476	8,448	1,000	1,000
Rubber, crude	Lb.	65,602	74,560	16,051	16,942	215,304	236,949	53,132	56,793	1,000	1,000
Silk, raw	Lb.	484	404	2,336	2,213	1,551	1,293	7,009	6,965	1,000	1,000
Spices	Lb.	7,189	6,196	2,791	2,676	19,278	20,350	8,063	8,239	1,000	1,000
Tea	Lb.	8,136	10,825	4,037	5,008	25,880	32,373	12,610	14,305	1,000	1,000
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	18,763	16,104	9,900	7,543	56,770	45,805	29,571	22,216	1,000	1,000
Other complementary agricultural products		3/	3/	425	645	3/	3/	1,455	1,449	1,000	1,000
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	136,603	139,775	---	---	427,035	424,934	---	---
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	296,616	312,981	---	---	946,118	943,773	---	---
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	879,029	1,032,065	---	---	2,720,523	3,100,352	---	---
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	---	1,175,645	1,345,046	---	---	3,666,641	4,044,125	---	---

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

5/ Quantity reported in pounds beginning January 1, 1962 cannot be compared with bunches reported previously.

Table 19.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1961 and 1962 and July-October 1961 and 1962

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/			July-October 1/			
		Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value	
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS								
Animals, live:								
Cattle, dutiable	No.	157	147	14,602	329	248	35,691	24,127
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	576	6	6	2,072	2,039
Horses	No.	2/	1	530	1	2	1,412	1,417
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	155	3/	3/	384	445
Total animals, live	---	---	---	15,863	---	---	39,559	28,028
Dairy products:								
Butter	Lb.	67	62	35	313	270	135	107
Cheese -								
Blue-mold	Lb.	233	301	112	1,131	1,266	536	622
Cheddar	Lb.	113	9	32	274	74	103	29
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	704	553	312	2,206	2,168	955	948
Pecorino	Lb.	1,656	1,676	1,008	4,466	5,276	2,630	2,709
Swiss	Lb.	1,662	1,666	920	5,818	6,107	3,248	3,308
Other	Lb.	1,645	1,401	852	7,910	6,086	3,443	3,044
Total cheese	Lb.	6,013	5,606	3,236	21,805	20,977	10,915	10,660
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	10,165	4,397	1,824	35,988	34,402	6,456	6,233
Other	---	3/	3/	15	3/	3/	75	19
Total dairy products	---	---	---	5,110	---	---	17,581	17,019
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):								
Calf skins	Lb.	660	347	365	2,187	2,297	1,320	1,243
Cattle hides	Lb.	952	717	211	4,758	2,923	820	507
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,946	1,632	1,118	8,220	7,498	5,037	4,223
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	4,261	4,464	1,733	19,680	13,906	8,353	5,691
Other 4/	Lb.	2,733	2,073	1,590	10,376	11,284	5,580	5,614
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	10,552	9,233	5,017	45,221	37,908	21,110	17,278
Meat and meat products:								
Beef and veal -								
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	53,871	82,463	17,708	229,112	348,412	76,486	108,821
Other	Lb.	9,328	6,258	3,456	42,630	30,326	15,548	10,034
Total beef and veal	Lb.	63,199	88,721	21,164	271,742	378,738	92,034	118,855
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	1,219	3,999	267	13,256	18,315	3,169	3,903
Pork -								
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,613	2,655	1,413	12,048	10,566	4,509	4,074
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	10,850	12,802	8,073	38,261	44,507	26,477	31,866
Other	Lb.	2,142	3,269	1,401	6,769	10,843	4,477	5,842
Total pork	Lb.	16,605	18,726	10,887	57,078	65,916	37,463	41,802
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,156	3/	3/	4,663	5,831
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	7,322	5,822	1,941	18,212	29,118	6,561	8,069
Total meat and products (except poultry):	---	---	---	35,415	---	---	143,890	178,460
Poultry products:								
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	2/	0	1	2	1	1	1
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	159	35	53	215	334	104	137
Poultry meat	Lb.	11	12	44	41	32	156	120
Total poultry products	---	---	---	98	---	---	261	258
								Continued

Continued -

Table 19.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1961 and 1962 and July-October 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/			July-October 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):							
40's to 56's	G.lb.	1,073	1,837	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finer than 56's	G.lb.	7,797	5,857	643	1,031	4,905	2,854
Other wools	G.lb.	1,409	2,411	4,947	5,934	30,345	18,277
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.lb.	10,279	14,105	6,947	8,468	40,593	26,906
Other animal products:							
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	L.ton	9	532	438	26	1,499	1,630
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	204	658	566	987	2,906	3,118
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible ..	Lb.	3/	28	32	3/	138	124
Feathers, crude	Lb.	187	172	265	581	1,333	1,417
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	449	707	207	1,639	2,377	1,166
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	693	527	487	3,612	2,836	2,544
Honey	Lb.	414	435	113	2,197	2,170	241
Other	Lb.	3/	560	862	3/	2,706	3,319
Total other animal products	Lb.	---	3,050	3,065	---	11,946	13,559
Total animals and animal products	Lb.	---	71,500	79,121	---	261,253	285,635
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):							
Cotton	Bale	8	948	287	130	117	21,942
Linters	Bale	17	434	245	59	42	1,517
Total cotton and linters	Bale	25	1,382	532	189	159	23,238
Fruits and preparations:							
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	91	423	741	133	317	1,001
Berries	Lb.	2,266	377	247	14,589	14,132	2,215
Dates	Lb.	38	3	57	3,328	604	69
Figs	Lb.	3,293	398	315	4,695	6,387	668
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.ft.	0	0	49	16	43	78
Melons	Lb.	1,357	59	68	3,151	5,980	131
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,335	1,873	1,453	5,150	3,712	7,038
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	4,349	798	757	17,882	18,514	3,315
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved .	Lb.	9,666	1,119	919	43,947	32,626	3,924
Pineapple juice	Gal.	20	9	98	2,569	1,288	572
Other	Gal.	3/	1,281	1,501	3/	1,356	5,379
Total fruits and preparations	Lb.	---	6,340	6,205	---	25,994	24,084
Grains and preparations:							
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,981	2,549	321	6,113	586	7,833
Barley malt	Lb.	10,165	550	699	47,865	43,667	2,550
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	86	133	61	309	246	417
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	39	44	257	232	691	550
Rice	Lb.	514	31	3	8,664	4,021	229
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	2	720	202	228
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	351	612	42	1,066	522	965
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	0	0	108	7	2/
Other	Lb.	3/	1,430	1,806	3/	4,326	5,669
Total grains and preparations	Lb.	---	5,349	3,191	---	18,542	11,455

Continued -

Table 19.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1961 and 1962 and July-October 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/			July-October 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Nuts and preparations:	Lb.	93	35	138	50	48	1,000
Almonds	Lb.	4,862	1,334	19,108	14,959	4,840	3,556
Brazil nuts	Lb.	3,821	1,607	19,497	23,247	8,462	9,105
Cashew nuts	Lb.	12,696	1,404	50,469	45,718	5,679	5,123
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	17	15	353	5,796	2,430	2,031
Pistache nuts	Lb.	3/	1,186	3/	2,762	2,430	2,031
Other	---	---	5,581	---	22,136	---	22,261
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oilseeds and products:							
Oils, edible and inedible -							
Cacao butter	Lb.	2,174	2,510	6,936	7,525	3,074	3,636
Carnauba wax	Lb.	659	204	4,080	3,237	1,491	1,491
Castor oil	Lb.	14,148	8,942	52,649	37,110	6,589	4,252
Coconut oil	Lb.	22,249	38,158	67,432	95,334	6,642	9,306
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,488	4,617	16,846	18,027	4,246	5,050
Palm oil	Lb.	2,532	3,149	19,100	5,974	1,921	564
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	10,484	6,392	29,576	23,791	3,423	2,492
Tung oil	Lb.	1,516	907	10,690	2,608	2,727	886
Other	Lb.	4,023	719	15,081	32,856	2,653	3,588
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	62,273	71,309	222,390	226,462	33,563	31,265
Oilseeds -							
Copra	Lb.	52,714	102,412	281,782	274,253	18,080	17,814
Sesame seed	Lb.	598	1,262	3,091	5,002	480	748
Other	---	3/	192	3/	442	442	1,081
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	---	---	19,002	19,643
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	14,378	6,328	47,747	33,279	1,071	977
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	---	---	53,636	51,885
Sugar and related products:							
Cane sugar	S.Ton:	374	446	1,569	1,661	172,034	185,368
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	6,775	17,199	79,300	81,938	7,950	9,268
Other	---	3/	3/	3/	3/	2,292	1,189
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	---	---	182,276	195,825
Vegetables and preparations:							
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	448	303	2,120	2,446	1,266	1,359
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	33,159	21,969	72,333	53,811	5,404	4,549
Fresh or dried -							
Cucumbers	Lb.	30	0	1,029	124	51	9
Garlic	Lb.	1,431	788	3,922	3,755	443	665
Onions	Lb.	1,038	82	5,670	4,905	343	240
Potatoes, white	Lb.	336	4,999	709	6,827	17	146
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	299	81	4,780	1,821	376	163
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	14,784	11,218	26,856	21,116	694	441
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,279	960	3,595	3,214	528	565
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	27,059	8,273	104,027	38,539	3,644	1,535
Other	---	3/	3/	3/	3/	7,112	6,731
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	---	---	19,878	16,403

Continued -

Table 19.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1961 and 1962 and July-October 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/		Value		Quantity		July-October 1/	
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Other vegetable products:									
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):									
Hops	Lb.	354	0	1,000	1,000	354	0	1,000	1,000
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton.	2/	6	149	729	2	19	983	2,428
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,088	1,131	1,271	1,380	5,325	6,004	6,186	7,136
Nursery and greenhouse stock	No.	52,987	58,652	2,020	2,038	325,623	305,030	9,855	9,578
Seeds, field and garden		3/	3/	1,313	1,236	3/	3/	4,204	3,452
Spices	Lb.	7,241	3,059	853	478	17,077	9,959	1,929	1,327
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	14,048	14,830	9,784	8,800	55,498	54,019	38,525	32,942
Wines	Gal.	1,334	1,387	5,554	5,559	4,189	4,317	15,929	16,544
Other		3/	3/	832	596	3/	3/	2,312	2,664
Total other vegetable products		---	---	22,998	21,804	---	---	83,733	79,435
Total vegetable products		---	---	102,942	112,260	---	---	432,272	424,586
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	174,442	191,381	---	---	693,525	710,221
COMPLEMENTARY									
Bananas	Lb.	5/	5/	6,522	6,420	5/	5/	24,849	24,841
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	256,713	275,209	79,014	83,290	956,723	1,037,104	308,139	324,154
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	68	489	145	562	1,404	1,673	2,014	1,854
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	23,152	22,449	4,531	4,437	241,169	179,199	47,019	35,501
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	11,246	7,569	2,556	1,960	40,092	31,894	7,857	6,527
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	5,103	9,439	1,241	1,603	30,518	31,905	6,547	6,202
Essential or distilled oils		3/	3/	1,880	1,897	3/	3/	6,182	7,609
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton.	16	12	3,476	2,609	53	56	11,952	11,057
Rubber, crude	Lb.	91,056	73,176	22,776	17,335	306,360	310,125	75,908	74,128
Silk, raw	Lb.	471	691	2,322	3,699	2,022	1,984	9,331	10,664
Spices	Lb.	7,521	8,515	3,385	3,087	26,799	28,864	11,448	11,326
Tea	Lb.	10,644	10,725	5,292	5,267	36,524	43,099	17,903	19,572
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	23,215	19,662	12,278	9,119	79,986	65,466	41,849	31,335
Other complementary agricultural products		3/	3/	918	471	3/	3/	2,373	1,920
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	146,336	141,756	---	---	573,371	566,690
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	320,778	333,137	---	---	1,266,896	1,276,911
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	1,014,465	1,090,988	---	---	3,734,988	4,191,339
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	---	1,335,243	1,424,125	---	---	5,001,884	5,468,250

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

5/ Quantity reported in pounds beginning January 1, 1962 cannot be compared with bunches reported previously.

Table 20.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-September 1962

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Greenland	0	0	0	Europe:	810	311	9
Canada	121,185	33,904	32,959	Iceland	13,856	636	617
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is..	11	0	0	Sweden	6,548	399	387
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>				Norway	14,937	13,156	13,139
Mexico	14,518	39,183	23,290	Denmark	101,899	6,732	5,000
Guatemala	3,553	6,474	1,380	United Kingdom	11,070	5,800	5,492
El Salvador	2,061	12,006	722	Ireland	0	0	0
Honduras	1,100	5,785	812	Unidentified W. Europe I/..	209	0	0
Nicaragua	1,440	3,907	2,731	East Germany	5,325	210	183
Costa Rica	1,023	9,404	1,958	Austria	557	297	264
Panama, Republic of	2,814	2,626	23	Czechoslovakia	5	59	51
Cuba	0	3,292	3,292	Hungary	15,905	3,011	2,620
Haiti	1,471	3,340	1,766	Switzerland	3,454	227	225
Dominican Republic	2,322	35,304	30,590	Finland	0	0	0
Colombia	5,322	74,932	1,798	Estonia	2,621	0	0
Venezuela	13,999	1,782	124	Latvia	0	0	0
Ecuador	1,552	21,389	2,491	Lithuania	11,231	7,567	7,566
Peru	7,907	22,938	14,736	Poland and Danzig	1,480	566	250
Bolivia	2,630	646	302	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	423	31	31
Chile	7,544	322	296	Azores	31,645	8,383	8,138
Brazil	30,758	108,934	25,019	Spain	3,666	671	656
Paraguay	106	949	879	Portugal	24	0	0
Uruguay	1,081	3,296	3,260	Gibraltar	89	0	0
Argentina	498	21,730	14,742	Malta and Gozo	50	2	2
Total L. A. Republics ..	101,699	378,239	130,211	Free Territory of Trieste..	17,805	2,748	2,336
<u>Other Latin Americas:</u>				Yugoslavia	0	11	2/
British Honduras	486	14	14	Albania	2,868	6,688	6,513
Canal Zone	247	147	147	Greece	40	57	56
Bermuda	1,322	11	9	Rumania	0	136	58
Bahamas	1,829	7	4	Bulgaria	8,640	13,830	13,282
Jamaica	2,893	5,316	4,773	Turkey	1,610	233	71
Leeward and Windward Is. .	384	269	193	Cyprus	256,767	71,761	66,946
Barbados	457	41	41	Total Europe (excl. EEC):			4,815
Trinidad and Tobago	3,273	2,194	1,533	European Economic Com-			
Netherlands Antilles	2,328	7	0	munity (Common Market):			
French West Indies	145	2,941	2,918	Netherlands	84,998	23,316	19,558
British Guiana	759	1,959	954	Belgium and Luxembourg .	30,753	1,861	1,757
Surinam	601	96	0	France	14,674	11,673	10,529
French Guiana	7	0	0	West Germany	83,761	6,636	6,306
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	Italy	30,617	14,104	13,359
Total Latin America	116,430	390,341	140,797	Total E. E. C.	244,803	57,590	51,509
				Total Europe	501,570	129,351	118,455
							10,896

Continued -

Table 20.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-September 1962 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports :	Total :	Imports :		Exports :	Total :	Imports :
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
			Supple- : Com- : mentary : mentary :				Supple- : Com- : mentary : mentary :
Asia:				Australia and Oceania - Con.:			
Syrian Arab Republic	105	781	91	New Zealand and W. Samoa :	2,783	37,090	29,147
Lebanon	1,229	1,048	496	British W. Pacific Is.:	98	533	466
Iraq	1,165	1,307	88	French Pacific Islands:	226	15	1
Iran	4,310	2,956	2,743	Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. :	148	0	0
Israel	10,874	99	85	Total Australia and			
Palestine	0	0	0	Oceania	10,404	98,416	89,629
Jordan	1,926	1	1				
Kuwait	1,256	0	0	Africa:			
Saudia Arabia	2,808	0	0	Morocco	3,427	679	452
Other Arabia Pen. States :	124	125	3	Algeria	7,958	153	9
Aden	147	3	3	Tunisia	6,141	438	436
State of Bahrain	308	0	0	Libya	210	0	0
Afghanistan	19	709	709	United Arab Rep. (Egypt) ..:	39,930	12,261	12,261
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	Sudan	525	382	376
India	91,873	18,155	12,523	Canary Islands	963	4	4
Pakistan	35,832	4,320	2,363	Other Spanish Africa	54	1	1
Nepal	0	0	0	Federal Rep. of Cameroon ..:	182	585	14
Ceylon	769	7,461	2/	Other W. Equatorial Africa.:	5	75	42
Burma	132	127	127	Other Western Africa	1,937	3,408	5
Thailand	2,244	7,499	1,388	Ghana	2,973	13,793	0
Viet-Nam	7,178	472	92	Federation of Nigeria	1,948	11,761	777
Laos	69	0	0	British West Africa	183	488	19
Cambodia	455	1,485	0	Madeira Islands	357	11	0
Federation of Malaya	1,523	26,376	616	Angola	796	7,420	107
Singapore, State of	1,824	2,423	16	Other W. Portuguese Africa.:	83	441	0
Republic of Indonesia	12,820	16,921	230	Liberia	2,208	5,598	0
Rep. of the Philippines ..	11,205	75,090	72,669	Republic of the Congo	7,748	11,747	876
Macao	42	0	0	Somali Republic	17	50	0
Other Southern & S.E. Asia.:	1	0	0	Ethiopia	277	5,366	285
China (incl. Manchuria) ..	0	0	0	French Somaliland	32	152	10
Outer Mongolia	0	852	852	Seychelles & Dependencies.:	2	25	0
North Korea	0	10	10	Nauritius & Dependencies.:	24	271	0
Korea, Republic of	24,211	396	239	British East Africa	2,327	10,216	197
Hong Kong	9,637	477	405	Mozambique	311	1,060	788
Taiwan	13,346	4,856	4,052	Malagasy Republic	168	3,306	121
Japan	85,214	14,318	7,281	Republic of South Africa.:	3,131	13,304	200
Nansei and Nanpo Islands.:	1,783	0	0	Rhodesia & Nyasaland Fed.:	185	499	217
Total Asia	324,429	188,267	107,082	Total Africa	84,102	103,494	29,917
			81,185				73,577
Australia and Oceania:							
Australia	7,083	60,137	60,015				
New Guinea	66	641	0	TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	1,158,131	943,773	518,839
							424,934

1/ Not available by countries.
2/ Less than \$500.

Table 21.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-October 1962

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
	dollars	dollars	dollars		dollars	dollars	dollars
Greenland	0	0	0	Europe:	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	169,391	54,701	53,313	Iceland	1,069	324	22
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.:	11	0	0	Sweden	20,057	835	806
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>				Norway	9,464	473	453
Mexico	20,665	50,463	31,591	Denmark	20,569	19,110	19,085
Guatemala	3,857	9,089	2,533	United Kingdom	143,995	9,255	2,609
El Salvador	2,495	15,675	1,708	Ireland	15,277	9,621	418
Honduras	1,377	7,407	1,283	Unidentified W. Europe 1/:	0	0	0
Nicaragua	1,717	5,129	3,526	East Germany	260	4	0
Costa Rica	1,352	13,075	3,384	Austria	6,707	315	39
Panama, Republic of	3,867	3,346	31	Czechoslovakia	686	421	378
Cuba	0	4,081	4,081	Hungary	18	130	87
Haiti	2,505	4,549	2,489	Switzerland	18,924	4,138	3,533
Dominican Republic	3,609	44,994	37,935	Finland	5,556	298	2
Colombia	6,672	109,171	2,603	Estonia	0	0	0
Venezuela	19,707	2,415	144	Latvia	3,463	0	0
Ecuador	2,184	28,900	3,756	Lithuania	0	0	0
Peru	9,136	37,042	24,993	Poland and Danzig	13,970	10,218	26
Bolivia	4,130	805	412	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	1,710	613	338
Chile	12,782	362	336	Azores	423	48	3
Brazil	35,021	145,827	36,977	Spain	36,238	11,434	369
Paraguay	227	1,399	1,311	Portugal	4,103	1,047	61
Uruguay	1,465	4,420	4,367	Gibraltar	57	0	0
Argentina	1,603	28,444	17,966	Malta and Gozo	119	19	19
Total L. A. Republics ..	134,371	516,593	181,426	Free Territory of Trieste:	125	2	0
<u>Other Latin America:</u>				Yugoslavia	17,967	3,833	493
British Honduras	636	40	37	Albania	0	18	18
Canal Zone	300	147	147	Greece	3,549	9,552	284
Bermuda	1,866	17	13	Rumania	40	57	1
Bahamas	2,447	13	5	Bulgaria	0	195	116
Jamaica	4,035	8,656	7,945	Turkey	8,694	20,767	727
Leeward and Windward Is.:	542	377	269	Cyprus	1,818	377	84
Barbados	589	167	167	Total Europe (excl. EEC):	334,858	103,104	6,883
Trinidad and Tobago	4,098	2,792	2,090	European Economic Com-			
Netherlands Antilles	2,916	7	1	munity (Common Market):			
French West Indies	192	4,979	4,951	Netherlands	120,240	31,313	5,154
British Guiana	1,061	4,536	4,430	Belgium and Luxembourg ..	42,552	2,738	225
Surinam	799	151	0	France	24,140	16,220	1,450
French Guiana	13	0	0	West Germany	111,565	9,103	607
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	Italy	44,956	20,684	986
Total Latin America	153,865	538,475	201,481	Total E. E. C.:	343,453	80,058	8,422
				Total Europe	678,311	183,162	15,305

Continued -

Table 21.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-October 1962 - Continued

Country	Agricultural				Country	Agricultural			
	Exports	Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary		Exports	Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Asia:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Australia and Oceania - Con.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Syrian Arab Republic	340	1,043	111	932	New Zealand and W. Samoa ..	3,125	49,055	38,100	10,955
Lebanon	1,800	1,351	684	667	British W. Pacific Is.	261	550	467	83
Iraq	1,236	1,854	113	1,741	French Pacific Islands	358	34	2	32
Iran	5,030	4,001	3,469	532	Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. .	198	0	0	0
Israel	17,854	157	130	27	Total Australia and	13,310	131,729	119,712	12,017
Palestine	0	0	0	0	Oceania				
Jordan	2,751	5	5	0	Africa:				
Kuwait	1,446	0	0	0	Morocco	4,605	815	564	251
Saudia Arabia	3,459	0	0	0	Algeria	12,992	245	19	226
Other Arabia Pen. States ..	160	155	3	152	Tunisia	11,228	569	567	2
Aden	262	15	3	12	Libya	261	0	0	0
State of Bahrain	462	0	0	0	United Arab Rep. (Egypt) ..	42,562	12,429	12,424	5
Afghanistan	21	786	786	0	Sudan	530	424	418	6
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0	Canary Islands	1,026	5	5	0
India	117,141	24,111	15,873	8,238	Other Spanish Africa	62	1	1	0
Pakistan	40,631	5,509	3,024	2,485	Federal Rep. of Cameroon ..	235	593	22	571
Nepal	0	0	0	0	Other W. Equatorial Africa ..	6	94	45	49
Ceylon	1,884	10,510	2/	10,510	Other Western Africa	2,294	3,658	30	3,628
Burma	133	127	127	0	Ghana	3,209	14,144	0	14,144
Thailand	2,953	10,356	1,905	8,451	Federation of Nigeria	2,104	12,442	1,058	11,384
Viet-Nam	9,925	802	106	696	British West Africa	267	510	29	481
Laos	76	0	0	0	Madeira Islands	386	15	15	0
Cambodia	468	2,035	0	2,035	Angola	849	12,534	184	12,350
Federation of Malaya	1,952	34,167	657	33,510	Other W. Portuguese Africa ..	95	521	0	521
Singapore, State of	2,125	2,790	51	2,739	Liberia	2,557	6,872	0	6,872
Republic of Indonesia	18,803	22,582	315	22,267	Republic of the Congo	8,724	15,608	1,519	14,089
Rep. of the Philippines ..	15,239	93,517	90,567	2,950	Somali Republic	24	74	74	0
Macao	61	0	0	0	Ethiopia	381	6,470	329	6,141
Other Southern & S.E. Asia ..	1	0	0	0	French Somaliland	39	152	10	142
China (incl. Manchuria) ..	0	0	0	0	Seychelles & Dependencies ..	2	25	0	25
Outer Mongolia	0	1,023	1,023	0	Mauritius & Dependencies ..	41	453	453	0
North Korea	0	10	10	0	British East Africa	3,301	14,702	234	14,468
Korea, Republic of	32,288	887	288	599	Mozambique	336	1,368	315	1,053
Hong Kong	12,325	660	549	111	Malagasy Republic	177	4,083	121	3,962
Taiwan	16,849	5,804	4,702	1,102	Republic of South Africa ..	4,085	15,932	15,689	243
Japan	119,578	19,288	8,989	10,299	Rhodesia & Nyasaland Fed. .	203	561	243	318
Nansei and Nanpo Islands ..	2,678	0	0	0	Total Africa	102,581	125,299	34,368	90,931
Total Asia	429,931	243,545	133,490	110,055					
Australia and Oceania:									
Australia	9,298	81,288	81,143	145					
New Guinea	70	802	0	802	TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	1,547,400	1,276,911	710,221	566,690

1/ Not available by countries.

2/ Less than \$500.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 665 (Mutual Security Act of 1954, as Amended), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, as Amended), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.



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